

[JUNE 17, 1865]

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with Case Complete, warranted to denote Solar Time cor-  
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-or ditto for best wear... 5s 6d and 4s 6d.

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-ts, sent without charge, for a month, to enable any  
-person to ascertain the extraordinary effects of mild voltaic cur-  
-rents. Recent improvements have made them very  
-desirable, convenient for self-application, and constant in  
-action. Medical reports and numerous testimonials of  
-cures of Rheumatism, Nervousness, Sciatica, Indigestion,  
-Deafness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Gout, Epilepsy, Furo-  
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-er-square, Charing-cross, W.C.

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-come. Sold in bottles, 1s. 6d., at most of the respectable  
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-cipal towns of England; or wholesale at 4, Great Windmill-  
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-y, Hornell & Co., &c."

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AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1863.

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is a further confirmation of its great superiority. Backitt  
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John Dick 3/3 Strand  
PENNY ILLUSTRATED  
WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 106.—VOL. III. NEW SERIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1865.

ONE PENNY.



THE FATAL FIRE IN LEADENHALL MARKET. (See page 18.)







## General News.

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The Bishop of Chester is dead. The deceased prelate was the son of Mr. John Graham, of Durham. He was born in 1794; was appointed prebendary of Lincoln in 1834; and made Clerk of the Closet in 1849. He was formerly rector of Willingham, in Cambridgeshire, and also chaplain to the late Prince Consort. He was consecrated in 1848. He was patron of forty-seven livings; and the annual value of the see of Chester is about £4,500. He was a Liberal in politics.

The Hon. journals state that a young Englishman was suddenly seized with delirium while taking a ticket for Havre at the railway-station in the Rue Verte. He began shouting and gesticulating like a madman, and, throwing down some bundles he was carrying, ran off at full speed, followed by several persons who happened to be near. On reaching Rue Napoleon III, he entered a house, and managing to get on the roof, began to pull off the slates and throw them at the people who had collected below. Some sergeants de ville managed to secure him. The poor fellow was taken to the police-office, and after being examined by a doctor, was conveyed to the lunatic asylum at Quatremares.

The Hon. Richard Bethell, the eldest son of the Lord Chancellor, who was recently proclaimed an outlaw, and whose pecuniary difficulties are well known, was arrested by one of the sheriff's officers for Berks while enjoying the sport at the Ascot racetrack. The hon. gentleman was taken on a writ issued at the suit of a London creditor, and was soon afterwards conveyed to Reading and lodged in the county House of Correction.

A PARTISAN'S nest was found at Thistlewood, Cumberland, the other day, containing seventeen partridge's eggs and six common hen's eggs. Strange to say, a partridge and a hen were found sitting together upon the nest.

The *Gazette de Cambrai* states that the following seditious pamphlet was found at the lodgings of a hawker, who was arrested in the village of Neudilly for singing the *Marseillaise*, and for having sold a seditious song concluding with "Vive la République!" "What is a king? He is a reasonable animal without feathers, who walks on two paws. He is a man paid by his weight—sometimes 100,000,000fr., like Louis XIV.; sometimes 24,000,000fr., like Louis XVIII.; sometimes 12,000,000fr., like Louis Philippe; sometimes 30,000,000fr., like Napoleon. He is a man to whom thirty millions of individuals are given to be cared no more nor less than a flock of turkeys, not at one sou a head, but at one franc—a man who quietly enjoys the produce of his flock without forgetting to shear them sometimes, and each of whom he transfers after his death to his son or relative—a man who has a right to put innocent men to death, because it is his pleasure to do so—to convert infamous favourites into bishops and generals—a man who caused people to tremble formerly, but who now amuses them—a man who is one day raised by barricades, and the next day overthrown by barricades."

At Whitford in Devonshire enormous mushrooms have sprung up, some measuring fifteen inches in diameter.

A TAILOR in Coupar-Angus, who had a pig which got one of its legs broken, has replaced the injured limb with a wooden one. It is curious to see the animal hobbling about, but it is thriving as well as it did before the accident.—*Edinburgh Courier*.

The Duke of Wellington has addressed the following letter to his tenants at Strathfieldsaye:—"Dear sir, I think it right to explain clearly to you my feeling regarding the exercise of your vote. It is a trust imposed upon you for the advantage of the country, and the responsibility for the proper exercise of it rests on yourself alone. It is placed by the country in your hands, not in mine, and I beg you distinctly to understand that no one has any authority for stating that I wish to bias you in favour of any candidate. I am yours, &c., WELLINGTON."

The widow of the late Duke of Northumberland has intimated her wish to give to the National Lifeboat Institution the cost of a lifeboat, its equipment and transporting carriage, in memory of her late husband, who was for many years the president of the Lifeboat Institution, and who took much interest in its objects. The duchess added that she would like the lifeboat to be called the *Algernon and Eleanor*—their united names—and suggested that it might be placed on the Northumberland coast, the native county of the late duke.

News has been received by telegraph from Alexandria of the occurrence there of several cases of decided cholera, which has created no little alarm in that city at this unusually hot season. When, however, the filthy habits of portions of the population are considered, together with the bad drainage of the town, the manifestation of such a disease at this time of the year should not excite any surprise. We have just learnt that seven days' quarantine have been placed on arrivals from Alexandria, in consequence of the receipt of two telegrams—one by his excellency the governor, and the other by a mercantile firm here—stating that four bills of health would be issued to ships leaving Alexandria after the 10th inst.—*Malta Times*, June 15.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE GROSVENOR HOTEL.—On Monday, Mr. Bedford, the coroner for Westminster, resumed the inquiry into the cause of the fall of a "lift" at this hotel, whereby one man was killed on the spot, and a second so seriously injured that he died on Thursday week. The name of the first was Thomas Rosebrook, and of the second Emile Caussement. The evidence taken on this and the first occasion showed that the lift was properly inspected and oiled by an engineer about six o'clock on the night the accident happened, and that about four hours later it was proceeding to the top floor from the bottom with an ordinary load, and had got some distance on the journey, when the "cage" (as the lift itself is called) gave a shock and descended rapidly, and was struck through by some of the machinery, which buried Rosebrook beneath it, and injured others, and among them Caussement, whose skull was fractured, an injury from which it was shown he had died. Mr. Mill, an independent engineer, presented a long report which he had made after inspecting the scene of the accident, and said that the catastrophe had been caused by the giving way of certain portions of the machinery, but for which he could not account other than by supposing that the lift had been subjected to jerks, which had strained certain parts, and which strains could not have been seen. Mr. Eaton, of the firm of Eaton and Sons, the well-known engineering firm, entered at length into the details connected with the construction of the lift, and stated that the accident was entirely unlooked-for. Dr. Johnson bore testimony to the care which the lift man bestowed upon the working of the machine, and the coroner, in summing up, thanked the jury for the attention they had given to the inquiry, as evidenced by the questions they had asked, and charged them to return a verdict, if they thought there was the least blame, to mark their sense; but if they thought the affair was wholly accidental, and that there was no blame due to any one, to return a verdict of "Accidental death." This verdict was immediately returned, and Major Murray, the chairman of the company, assured the jury that the best skill which could be obtained in the rebuilding of the lift should be employed, and that any other accident should be impossible. The coroner and jury expressed their pleasure at hearing this, and the proceedings terminated.

A FIRE-BATE RIDING RACE for 25s. (or free by post for 25s. stamp), ended with Winton, aged, Liverpool, Pensance and Paris, beat—Buck and 31. THE PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS AND SILVER MEDAL was given by the SOCIETY OF ARTS for its utility, durability, and cheapness. 30,000 have already been sold. To be had of PARKES and GOTO, 25, Oxford-street, London.—(Advertisement.)

## ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

This fiftieth anniversary of this memorable and decisive battle has just passed; we, therefore, avail ourselves of the opportunity of making the present issue of the *Penny Illustrated Weekly News*, a special Waterloo number. Volumes have been written upon this celebrated battle from all points of view; hence the incidents given in our illustrations will be generally familiar without requiring a description here. Indeed, to detail them would occupy too much of our space. We must therefore content ourselves with giving the following extract from the Rev. Mr. Gleig's "Story of the Battle of Waterloo":—

## THE DECISIVE CHARGE AT WATERLOO.

"It was now eight o'clock in the evening, or perhaps a little later. The physical strength of the combatants on both sides had become well-nigh exhausted, and on the part of the English there was a feverish desire to close with the enemy, and bring matters to an issue. Up to the present moment, however, the Duke had firmly restrained them. For all purposes of defensive warfare they were excellent troops; the same blood was in their veins which had stirred their more veteran comrades of the Peninsula; but, as has elsewhere been explained, four-fifths of the English regiments were raw levies,—second battalions to manœuvre with which in the presence of a skilful enemy might have been dangerous. Steadily, therefore, and with a wise caution the Duke held them in hand, giving positive orders to each of his generals that they should not follow up any temporary success, so as to endanger the consistency of their lines, but return after every charge to the crest of the hill, and be content with holding that. Now, however, the moment was come for acting on a different principle. Not by Adam and Lambert, the enemy had been overthrown with prodigious slaughter, and all equally panted to be let loose. Moreover, from minute to minute the sound of firing in the direction of Planchenoit became more audible. It was clear, therefore, that even young troops might be slipped in pursuit without much hazard to their own safety, and the Duke let his people go. The lines of infantry were simultaneously formed, the cavalry mounted and rode on, and then a cheer began on the right, which flew like electricity throughout the entire position. Well was it understood, especially by those who, on a different soil and under a warmer sun, had often listened to similar music. The whole line advanced, and cones commenced of fiery attack and resolute defence—of charging horsemen and infantry stern, such as there is no power, either in pen or pencil, adequately to describe.

"It might savour of invidiousness were I, in dealing with this part of my subject, to specify particular brigades or regiments, as if they more than others had distinguished themselves. The case was not so. Every man that day did his duty—making allowance, of course, for the proportion of weak hearts which move in the ranks of every army, and seize the first favourable opportunity that presents itself of providing for their own safety. And probably it will not be received as a stain upon the character of British troops if I venture to hazard a conjecture, that in the army of Waterloo there were as numerous as any which the Duke of Wellington ever commanded. Accident, however, and their local situation in the battle, necessarily bring some corps more conspicuously into view than others, and at this stage of the fight Adam's infantry, with Vivian's hussars, had the good fortune to take in some sort the lead. The former followed up their success against the Imperial Guard with an impetuosity which nothing could resist. They left the whole of their dismounted comrades behind them, and seemed to themselves to be completely isolated, when Vivian's hussars, whom Lord Uxbridge had ordered on, swept past them. For there was seen on the rise of the enemy's ascent a body of cavalry collected, which gathered strength from one moment to another, and threatened ere long to become again formidable. It was of vital importance that it should be charged and overthrown ere time was given to render it the nucleus of a strong rear guard; and against it, by the Duke's personal command, the hussar brigade was directed. Loudly these rivals in enterprise and gallantry cheered one another as the British horsemen galloped past, and both caught a fresh impulse from the movement.

"Adam's brigade moved steadily on; Maitland's marched in support of it; and down from their 'mountain throne' the rest of the infantry moved in succession. The cavalry came first into play. It was observed, as they pushed on, that at the bottom of the descent two squares stood in unbroken order. These were the battalions of the Guard which had been drawn up to support the advance of the French columns; and, though grievously incommoded by the swarms of fugitives which rushed down upon them, they still kept their ranks. A portion of the cavalry wheeled up and faced them. It is a serious matter to charge a square on which no impression has been made, and probably Vivian, with all his chivalry, would have hesitated to try the encounter, had he not seen that Adam was moving towards the further face of one of these masses with the apparent design of falling upon it. He did not therefore hesitate to let loose a squadron of the 10th, which, headed by Major Howard, charged home, and strove, though in vain, to penetrate. The veterans of the French Guard were not to be broken. They received the hussars on their bayonets, cut down many with their fire, and succeeded in retreating in good order, though not without loss. Moreover, just at this moment one battery, which had escaped the general confusion, opened upon the flank of Adam's brigade, while another came galloping across the front of the 18th Hussars, as if seeking some position whence they in like manner might enfilade the line of advance which the British troops had taken. But these latter were instantly charged, the guns cut down, and the pieces taken; while the former soon fell into the hands of the 52nd regiment, which changed its front for a moment, and won the trophy.

"Darkness now began to set in, and the confusion in the French ranks became so great as to involve, in some degree, the pursuers in similar disorder. The more advanced cavalry got so completely intermingled among crowds of fleeing men and horses, that they could neither extricate themselves, nor deal their blows effectually. Moreover, as the night deepened, and the Prussians began to arrive at the scene of action, more than one awkward rencontre took place, which was with difficulty stayed. Nevertheless, the pursuit was not checked. Down their own slope, across the valley, on the face of the enemy's hill, and beyond the station of La Belle Alliance, the British line marched triumphant. They literally walked over the dead and dying, the numbers of which they were continually augmenting. Guns, tumbrils, ammunition waggon, drivers—the whole material, in short, of the dissolved army remained in their possession. Once or twice some battalions endeavoured to withstand them, and a particular corps of 'granadiers a cheval' contrived, amid the wreck of all around, to retain their order. But the battalions were charged, rolled up, and dissolved in succession, while the horsemen effected no higher triumph than to quit the field like soldiers. Still the battle raged at Planchenoit and on the left of it, where Loban and the Young Guard obstinately maintained themselves, till the tide of fugitives from the rear came rolling down upon them, and they too felt that all was lost. Then came the Prussians pouring in. Then, too, the Duke, feeling that the victory was won, issued the order for a general halt to be passed; and, as the position of the weary but victorious English lay down upon the position which they had won.

"It is well known that throughout this magnificent advance the Duke was up with the foremost of his people. Nothing stopped him—nothing waded in his way. He observed on Adam's brigade, and halted beyond its front. He spoke to the skirmishers, and mingled with them, till at last one of his staff ventured to remonstrate against the manner in which he was exposing himself.

"You have no business here, sir," was the frank and soldier-like appeal; "we are getting into exposed ground, and your life is too valuable to be thrown away." "Never mind," replied the Duke; "let them fire away. The battle's won, and my life is of no consequence now." And thus he rode on, regardless of the musketry which whistled about him. The fact is, that though he had put a machine in motion which no resistance could stop, he was still determined to superintend its working to the last moment; and the further the night closed in, the more determined he was to observe for himself whatever dispositions the enemy might have made. Accordingly, keeping ahead of his own line, and mingling, as has just been stated, with the skirmishers, he pushed on till he passed to a considerable distance beyond La Belle Alliance, and there satisfied himself that the rout was complete. At last he reined up his horse, and turned him towards Waterloo. He rode, at this time, well nigh alone. Almost every individual of his personal staff had fallen, either killed or wounded.

"Thus was fought, and thus ended, one of the greatest battles of modern times—if its results be taken into account, perhaps the most important battle of which history makes mention. It began amid a drizzling rain, was continued under a canopy of heavy clouds, was lighted up for a few moments by the rays of a setting sun, and did not terminate till after the moon had risen."

## INSUBORDINATION AT SANDBURST.

The cadets at Sandhurst are resolved to prove themselves incapable of comprehending or practising the first rule of the service they aspire to—obedience. Lately they went so far as to shut themselves up in a neighbouring fort, and on pretext of some fancied grievance to remonstrate there some hours, setting all authority at naught. An inquiry was made, the Duke of Cambridge treating the offenders with much leniency—contending himself, we believe, with giving the offenders some good advice. He warned them, however, that if anything of the sort occurred again he would behave with severity. Apparently there was ground for hoping it would not be necessary to carry his threat into execution; indeed, the cadets are apprehended by so few regulations that they must, it would be imagined, have found it difficult to be disobedient. Yet they contrived, on the very last evening of the term, to be guilty of conduct grossly insubordinate and ungentlemanlike. Last Monday was the day appointed for breaking up and for the Commendation-Chief to award commissions to the successful candidates. The half-year had been got through with tolerable quiet and success. Sunday had drawn to a close, and but fourteen hours remained before the departure of the cadets' homeward, when, about ten o'clock in the evening, the subaltern of the B company, in pursuance of orders and custom, visited the dormitories under his charge. He found that a party of the cadets had assembled for a carouse, some wine having been introduced into the bath-room. The subaltern—a lieutenant in the army—ordered the cadets to their rooms, and proceeded to confiscate the liquor. This last measure was more than the free and independent cadets could submit to. They vented their indignation in howls, and from that indecent but innocuous method of expressing opinion, proceeded to throw water and boots at the head of the hated disciplinarian. Not content with this soldier-like manifestation of their disregard of discipline—this proof that they were no respecters of person—these fine young English gentlemen rose at an early hour next morning to break the Lieutenant's windows, while the wife of that gentleman was yet sleeping. On Monday the Duke of Cambridge arrived according to appointment, called the insubordinate company into their dining-hall, and severely rebuked them. He told them that he had already warned them that he would not pass over another act of insubordination, and expressed a tolerably clear opinion that they were a parcel of snobs. Whatever might have been the conduct of the Lieutenant, their conduct was without excuse. He concluded by announcing his decision that the B company should be detained, and all the commissions awarded to it withheld till the ringleaders were given up; and also that the ringleaders should not be permitted to enter her Majesty's service. After his departure a court of inquiry was held, and a meeting of the B company took place at the same time as this meeting. The cadets agreed to strike out all those who had qualified for commissions without purchase, and then to ballot among the remainder for the purpose of deciding who should be given up. To those on whom the lot thus fell were added a few of the most notoriously ill-behaved of the cadets. The end of the affair was that the offending company were allowed to proceed to their homes that night, the cadets designated as ringleaders being ordered to attend at the Horse Guards on a future day. It remains to be seen whether the duke will carry out the stern decision he has announced. The worst part of all such punishments is that the blow falls as much upon the families of the offenders, who have, perhaps, pinched and striven to secure their boys the means of entering an honourable and secure profession. The discipline of the Royal Military College is certainly in a bad state, and it is necessary that effectual measures should be adopted to re-establish it, and prevent the taint of insubordination spreading to the young officers of the army. The offenders cannot urge the excuse of extreme youth, for their ages range from sixteen to two or three and twenty. If old enough to hold commissions they may fairly be expected to show themselves fitted for the trust as regards that first duty of a soldier—obedience. Still, altogether to blight their career is an extreme measure, and justice may, perhaps, be satisfied by deferring for a year, or until they show themselves fitted for the gift, the bestowal of those commissions of which at present they are clearly not worthy.—*Pall-mall Gazette*.

A NEW INTERNAL MACHINE.—The *Messenger du Midi* publishes the following letter from Toulon, dated 11th inst., describing a new and very destructive internal machine:—"The maritime Powers, who spend fabulous sums in order to discover a system of iron-plating for rendering vessels invulnerable, seek at the same time the means of destroying them as quickly as possible. It is with the latter object that a decisive experiment was made here of an electrical machine invented by the maritime prefect, a vice-admiral. The result exceeded all expectation; and henceforth, thanks to the new internal machine, we shall be able to dispense with all dykes, batteries, and other old expedients hitherto employed for the defence of the ports and roads of the empire. If ever an enemy's squadron ventures to come before a French port, it will be easily pulverised before having time to fire a single cannon shot. This was demonstrated by the fact that an old ship twenty-five yards long by ten broad was raised from the water, shattered to fragments, and sunk in less than a second, at a simple signal from the inventor. The destructive effects of this machine are so terrible, that it was allowed there was no iron-clad vessel solid enough to resist such a shock. What is very remarkable in this new engine of war is, that it is not necessary for the enemy's vessel to strike it in order to produce the explosion, as with the Russian and American submarine torpedoes. The French system is surer, and, above all, more expeditious. The electric spark reaches the enemy's vessel, and destroys it with the rapidity of lightning."

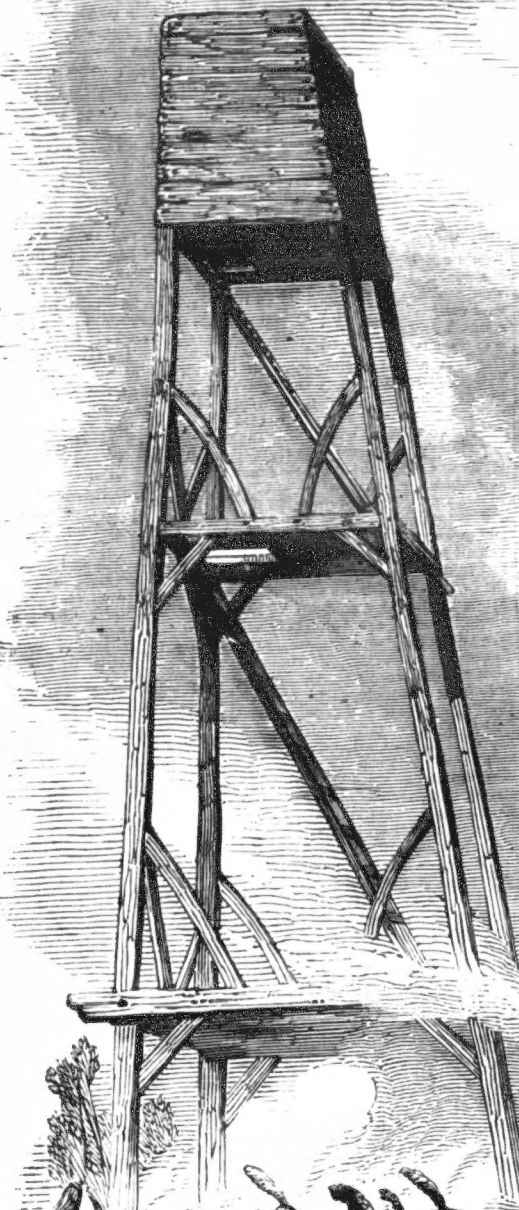
In consequence of the reduction in duty, Hornum's Ties are now supplied by the Agents Highmore and Co. Every Gentleman's Pocket is good. Hornum and Co.—(Advertisement.)

The Philosophy of a Gown dress—the index to the character and condition of the wearer, a proof of taste and sense—in fact a good hat—these that a man has a proper respect for the prevailing fashion of progress and improvement in the customs of civilised society. WALKER'S GOWN HATS—these are unequalled in quality and style; the shapes being in every variety, are suitable to all comers. To improve the memory it would be well to repeat frequently that WALKER'S Hat Manufactory is No. 49, Crawford-street (corner of Seymour-place), Marylebone.—(Advertisement.)





## FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.



NAPOLEON'S PLATFORM AT WATERLOO. (See page 19.)



MEETING OF WELLINGTON AND BLÜCHER.



DEATH OF PICTON.



THE LAST TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVE.



LORD HILL AND THE



DEFENCE OF HOUGOUMONT.



SHAW, THE LIFE



TROOPS DEFILING.



LOO.



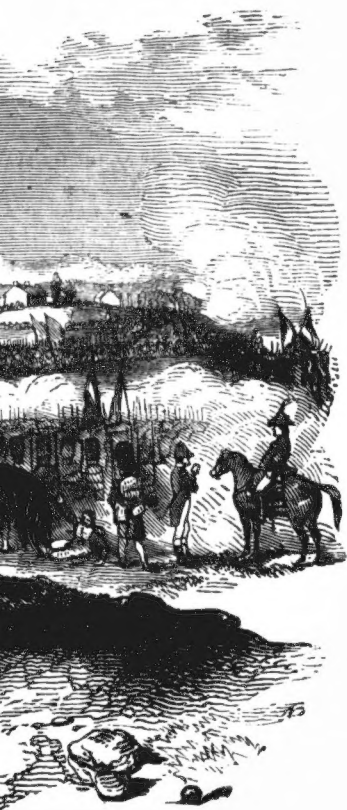
ND BLUCHER.



ON.



THE BRAVE.



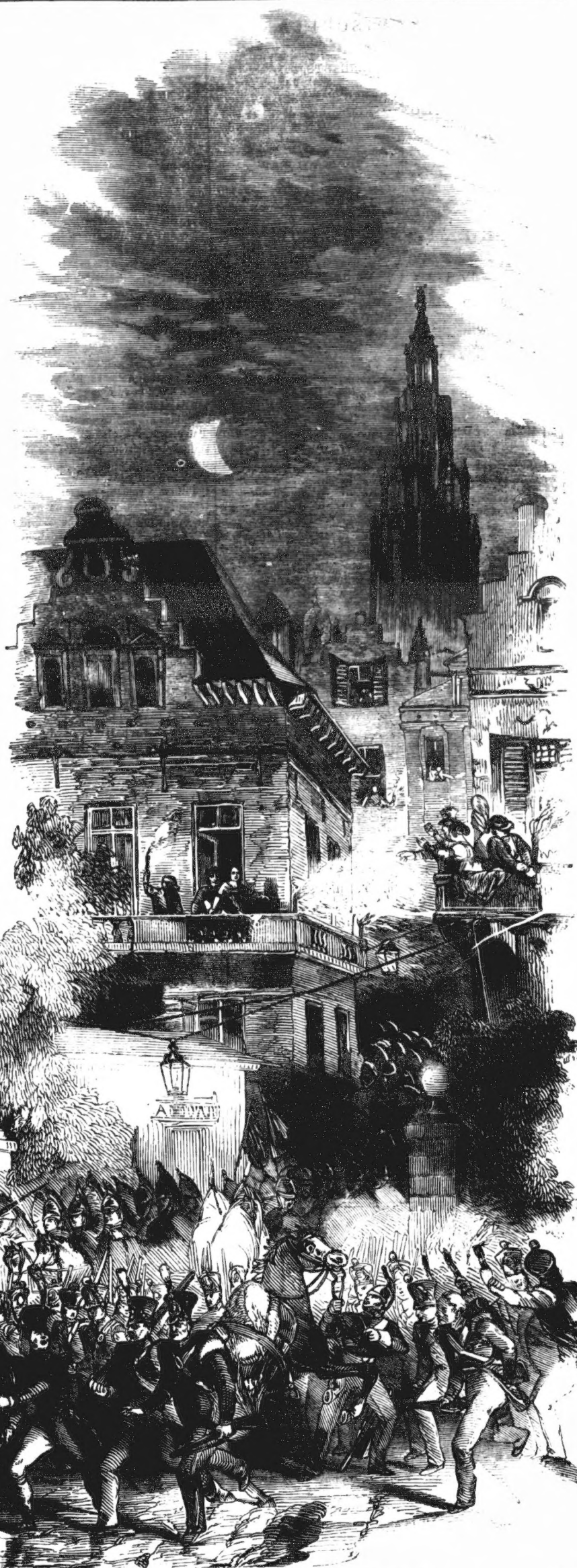
LORD HILL AND THE 13TH DRAGOONS.



DEFENCE OF HOUGOMONT.



SHAW, THE LIFE GUARDSMAN.



TROOPS DEFILING FROM THE NAMUR GATE, BRUSSELS, THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BATTLE. (See page 19.)



And the following Complete Stories, &c.:-  
Remarkable Murder—A Word is Balm of Children—The Mexican  
Count, or the Gambler's Last Stake—A Community of Beauties—Anec-  
dotes of Hogarth—Shipwreck of a Whaler—Summer Roses—Check-Mate—  
Miscellaneous—Wit and Humour—Chess—Practical Receipts—Notices  
to Correspondents, &c. &c.

By M. J. KEENE.  
**PORTRAIT AND MEMOIR OF PETER THE GREAT.**  
**THE OVERLOOKER: A TALE OF THE FACTORIES.**  
 Splendors and the Weather—Astley, the Equestrian—Useless Hardihood—  
 Quibble against Quibble—Gleanings and Gatherings—Clippings from  
 "Funch" and "Fun," &c., &c.  
 One Y. Dicks 313 Strand.

D.	D.		A.M.	P.M.
24	S	Midweek Day .....	2 27	2 51
25	S	Second Sunday after Trinity .....	3 12	3 35
26	M	Joan admitted to Parliament, 1858 .....	3 55	4 41
27	T	D. Doid executed for forgery, 1777 .....	4 35	4 53
28	W	Queen Victoria crowned, 1858 .....	4 13	5 30
29	T	St. Peter .....	5 53	6 6
30	F	Riad Murder committed, 1860 .....	6 34	6 50

**AFTERNOON.**  
Jude 5; Eph.

24th.—St. John the Baptist. On St. John's Eve, in London, a procession of "marching watchmen" formerly took place; these numbered about two thousand men. The houses were decorated with "garlands of beautiful flowers, and also lamps of glass." It appeared to have been a very gorgeous annual display. In 1519, Christian of Denmark and his queen, being on a visit to England, were present at the setting of the Midsummer watch at the King's Ward, a tavern in Cheapside.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—THE PRINCE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS and REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom for three penny postage stamps. Persons wishing to subscribe for a quarter, so as to receive the two newspapers through the post, may remit a subscription of 2s. 3d. to Mr. JOHN DIXON at the Office 513 Strand

G. G.—You are slightly in error. The first balloon that ascended in London was from theillery Gound, Finsbury, Nov. 25, 1783, and was manned by Count Lambertucci. It was filled with hydrogen. Linnard ascended from the same place on Sept. 18, 1784. A jury was trying a prisoner at the same time at the Old Bailey; and when the news was taken into court that the balloon was in sight, they immediately acquitted the prisoner, in order to witness the great novelty.

A. D. A.—"Messieurs" was first played at Astley's on the Easter Monday

BULLION.—The Bank of England was projected by Mr. William Paterson, & Scotchman, in 1694.

at. G. H.—Mr. Fechter made his appearance at the Princess's under the management of Mr. Augustus Harris.

OTHELLO.—Mr. G. V. Brooks first publicly appeared on Easter Tuesday, 1838, at Dublin, as William Tell. His London debut was made at the Victoria and after more provincial practices, he made his recognised metropolitan appearance as a tragedian at the Olympic in the character of Othello Jan. 2, 1848.

the "Baths and wash-houses were originated in 1891, and the new wash-house erected in Glass-house-yard, East Smithfield.

**MANICUTEN**—The English version of the opera of "Mauselloni" was presented by Messrs. Kenney and Adams, and was first performed at the Drury Lane Theatre, Manchester, May 6, 1819. Mr. Braham was the original Mauselloni, Miss Betty Alvir, and Miss Alexandria Fennell the original Manicuten. It was revived by M<sup>s</sup>. William Barrymore with much the part being sometimes played by M<sup>s</sup>. Adam Barrymore with much more expressive effect. Mr. Oscar Byrne and Miss Nora Byrne danced

T. T.—Mr. William Farrer, of the Haymarket Theatre, is the eldest son of the famous comedian. His younger brother Henry died in America.

K J - Follow the diet and take the medicine recommended in the "Golden Book." This work is sold, price \$4.1, postage-free, by T. Walter, No. 2 Grafton-place, Boston, Mass., and by W. Burange, Amen-corner, Pat. Grafton-place, Boston, Mass. Every family should be in possession of it; and special should every invalid procure a copy. There is sure to be something in it to compensate him for the outlay. We do not make any charge for answering correspondents.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

WE some time ago called attention to a case in which a creature described as a man was convicted of having cut out the tongue of a valuable horse, for the express purpose of revengeing himself upon the horse's owner. He had no particular grudge against the animal itself, but he was prepared to torture it to death out of spite to its master. We have now to advert to a case of greater atrocity, if possible, than that the details of which horrified the public some months ago. In the present case, however, the ill-feeling on the part of the perpetrator of the cruelty seems to have been exclusively directed against the poor animal which was the object of it. The former case occurred in the neighbourhood of London; it was an unsophisticated country swain, at least so we presume, who was the culprit in the latter. At the Town Mailing Petty Sessions, some few days ago, before Asmial Handolpu and a bench of magistrates, one Robert Stevens, a farm servant, in the employ of Mr. William Martin, a gentleman of large property at East Peckham, in the county of Kent, was convicted of having barbarously ill-treated a horse, the property of his master, having literally beaten the animal to death. The prosecution was instituted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the facts of the

case were fully detailed in the course of the proceedings. The prisoner, with other labourers, had been employed at a farm belonging to his master, at East Peckham, in carting dung, for the purpose of distributing it on the land. The animal he destroyed, a fine young mare, valued at forty guineas, was attached to one of the carts, and for some unexplained cause it became restless and would not stand still. This was on the 9th of last month. The prisoner flew in a passion with the mare because of its restlessness, and proceeded to beat it about the head with the iron end of a dung-fork. As a matter of course this only made the poor animal still more intractable, and its tormentor, Stevens, had recourse to still more barbarous treatment. He procured a hop pole, about two yards and a half long, and several inches in diameter, and with this weapon he belaboured the mare over the head and face, holding it with both hands, and dealing his blows with all the strength he could muster, till the animal fell groaning on its knees. But even then he did not desist, but continued to hit the poor brute until she fell down under the torture and died, after struggling in agony for a few minutes. Death under such cruelty was a happy release. Such were the facts, which were not denied. Mr. William Cawthorn, a veterinary surgeon, of Hadlow, made a post-mortem examination of the murdered animal, and his evidence was of a nature at which the humane mind will revolt. A case of more sickening cruelty than the facts he stated disclose could well be imagined. Mr. Cawthorn, on removing the skin of the animal's head, found large quantities of extravasated blood in various places. The skull was broken in two, and the nasal bones fractured. He was of opinion that most extraordinary violence had been employed in causing such extensive injuries. The magistrates consulted together, and the chairman proceeded to state their decision. He said the prisoner had been convicted on his own plea of a most barbarous act of cruelty. The prisoner, in order to gratify his reckless and vindictive temper, had sacrificed the life of a valuable animal in a most inhuman manner. The sentence, therefore, was that he pay the fullest penalty provided by the law, namely, £5, or be committed to Maidstone Gaol for two calendar months with hard labour. Such is the highest penalty known to the law for torturing a horse to death by one of the most cruel and revolting processes imaginable, and thereby destroying forty guineas worth of property belonging to the culprit's employer. For a fine of five pounds, or two months' imprisonment, it appears that whoever has a grudge against the owner of a horse, or against the horse itself, may torture the animal to death as soon as he pleases. The law does not seem to have contemplated or provided for such offences as those we have commented on. Cruelty to animals is generally supposed not to go beyond undue severity in applying the whip, or overdriving animals, and making them work when they are unfit for it. Cutting out horses' tongues to be revenged of their masters, or beating them to death by hitting them over the head with dung-forks and clubs, are a species of brutality which do not appear to have been foreseen; but now that such offences are becoming common it is time to devise an adequate remedy.

A VERY concise Bill "for the better security of railway passengers," introduced by Lord St. Leonards into the House of Lords, was summarily rejected on Monday night. It consisted of only one clause, in the following terms:—"From and after the 18th of July next it shall not be lawful to lock both the doors of any railway carriage while any passenger is within it." Many who are old enough to remember Sidney Smith's famous essay on locking-in on railways will marvel that twenty years after its appearance such a provision can be necessary. Yet the practice of locking both doors has actually been revived with infinitely less excuse than might then have been alleged. When railways were a novelty, it was thought that grown-up passengers must be treated like children for their own sake, and forcibly restrained from tumbling out. No one would now advance such a reason for locking-in, and we verily believe that the chief motive for it is not to protect passengers against their own imprudence, but to protect the company against fraudulent passengers. This is a point on which directors are very sensitive, and it was gravely urged, as one objection to footboards, that they might be used "to move from a lower to a higher class of carriage." Arguments of this kind are utterly worthless in comparison with public safety. It is bad enough to be cut off from the guard and engine-driver, but it is intolerable to see a collision coming and not even to be allowed the privilege of jumping out. Only the other day several persons owed their lives to the accident of a fellow-passenger possessing a railway key. Had they failed to make their escape owing to the carriage being locked on both sides, a terrible responsibility would have rested on the company. If this Bill had passed, it would but have rendered that illegal which had been universally condemned long ago, and admits of no defence.

**A CHILD CHOKED BY A PIECE OF GLASS.**—On Saturday, an inquest was held at Liverpool on the body of Robert Henry Connor, a child four months old, the son of James Connor, an engine-fitter, residing at No. 7, Belle street. The mother found the child in its cradle choking. The infant was carried to the surgeon, who discovered that there was some foreign substance in the larynx which, as he could not remove it without endangering the child's life, he left to take a natural course. The infant remained in great agony until Thursday afternoon week, when it died. On Saturday morning the surgeon extracted from the child's throat a small piece of glass, which, he said at the inquest, had caused suffocation and produced the child's death. The jury returned a verdict to that effect.

**OXALIC ACID INSTEAD OF EPSOM SALTS**—A very melancholy event has occurred at Malton, whereby Mr. William Moorhouse, a tradesman of the town, has met sudden death. From a coroner's inquiry, it was ascertained that death had resulted from a very strong dose of oxalic acid; and from the evidence of deceased's widow it appeared she had seen her husband that morning drink what was supposed to be a cupful of Epsom salts in about an hour to bed, where he died a very distressing death and in about one hour. The cup from which Mr. Moorhouse had drank contained crystals which proved to be those of oxalic acid, one of the fields constantly in use in saddlery, deceased's trade. The jury found that the deceased had poisoned himself by drinking oxalic acid in mistake for Epsom salts.

HARMONIUMS, at £4 4s., £5 5s., and upwards. Pianofortes, full compass, from £18 18s. Also all other Musical Instruments, at the lowest possible prices. At E. Trost's Warehouse, 263, Whitechapel-road. Price-lists post-free.—Advertisement.

The Queen held a sixth court at Buckingham Palace on Saturday afternoon. Her Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle at twelve o'clock, and on arriving in London drove to the Court House to visit the Princess of Wales.

The Queen, as at present arranged, it is believed, will pay a visit to Marlborough House to visit the Rhinoceros. She will, however, to Osborne early in the ensuing month, and then, after a residence of a short time at Windsor, will proceed to Germany to inaugurate the unveiling of the monument at Göttingen to the Prince Consort. There will be a meeting of all the royal family at that place, including the Prince and Princess of Wales; and doubtless many members of the reigning German families will assist in the solemnity. At the latter end of the year her Majesty will, most probably, make another trip to Scotland. The movements of the Prince and Princess of Wales are not yet decided on, but it is believed the Princess will proceed to Frognore for a short sojourn, as we are happy to be able to report that the progress of the health of the Princess is highly satisfactory.—*Court Journal.*

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.

THE Ascot settling is one of the most important of the year. The opinion having been general that the non-professionals, or, as they are termed in the peculiar jargon of the ring, the "gentlemen," had had a good week at Ascot, a more than ordinary muster of the "division" alluded to was fully expected at Tattersalls's to day. And the result proved the correctness of their speculations, for the "upper tier" and their satellites came pouring in during the hours of business, until at last the limits of the subscription-room were insufficient for a large attendance, especially in such hot weather. The Ascot accounts were adjusted in the most satisfactory manner, and even a few odds and ends of Epsom were sat, and, in some instances, disposed of to the perfect satisfaction of those who had to receive.

THE DERBY.—1,000 to 50 agst Janitor (t); 1,000 to 40 agst Rustie (t); 10 000 to 400 agst Bertie (t); 1,000 to 45 agst Tomhawk (t); 1,000 to 22 agst Robinhood (t); 1,000 to 20 agst SirLuchan (t); 1,000 to 20 agst Bob Chambers (t).

—○—

**GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.**

**FLOWER GARDEN.**—Mulch and cover the ground about the roots of dahlias with rotten manure; put in cuttings of pansies; thin out the weakest shoots of pinks, and tie up the strongest; shade ranunculus from intense heat, to prolong the bloom; herbaceous plants, such as phloxes, rockets, &c., coming into bloom, should be shaded; take up the roots of tulips when the foliage has thoroughly faded; dry them in a shady, airy place, but do not remove the offsets attached to the roots until all are dry. While the weather is hot, do not sow new laws too frequently.

**KITCHEN GARDEN.**—Continue to prepare ground for winter crops, and take advantage of the first shower to get in brocoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, &c. Sow carrots, plant out capsicum, also endive, a foot apart. Water cucumbers on ridges, and mulch with short grass or litter. Keep tomatoes trained to the wall, and let them be well supplied with water; also water celery abundantly. Destroy any winter grubs, and clear weeds, caterpillars, &c.

**FRUIT GARDEN.**—Finally thin peach and nectarine trees; continue to prune away or stop foreright shoots of wall trees. Lay strawberry runners in pots for forcing.

PRESENT TO PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK.—The ladies of Moscow have decided upon presenting the Princess Dagmar with a token of their sympathies at the death of the late Czarwitsch. The gift is to consist of a Bible bound in violet velvet. Scarcely any of the binding on the right side, however, is visible, being covered by a superb setting in repousse gold of the purest Byzantine style. At the four corners of the cover are metallicons of the four Evangelists, and in the centre figures after the ancient style. The centre figure represents the Resurrection of our Lord, those on either side being St. Nicholas and St. Mary Magdalene, both kneeling. The figure representing the Resurrection of our Lord is surrounded by four seraphs. Below the image is enchaesed an angel striking the dragon with a fiery sword, which subject in ancient paintings was the symbol of victory over death. Still lower, between the figures of the two Evangelists, is inscribed, in Slavonic characters cut in the gold upon the velvet, the following prayer:—"The Lord has risen from among the dead, having conquered death, and having given life to those who were already in their graves." On the reverse of the binding is a large gold cross in the old Russian style, and a frame-work likewise of gold, bearing two inscriptions—the one above being, "Death, where is thy sting?" and that below, "Grave, where is thy victory?" Upon the clasps of the book are enchaesed in Slavonic letters the date (Russian style) of the death of the Grand Ducal heir, 12th April, 1865. The gold ornaments upon the Bible are from the manufactories of Sankow. The marker in the Bible was made in the convent of Novodevitchi. It consists of a ribbon of brocade of fine pearls; one end is chased in gold after the Byzantine taste, the other being in brocade, in the form of a small round cushion, upon which are embroidered in fine pearls the following words:—"Thy will be done." The case for the Bible is made of the wood of the plane tree, mounted in silver, with ornaments of the present day, also in silver, and with the inscription in Slavonic letters, "To Her Royal Highness the Princess Marie Dagmar." In the centre of the case are the Moscow arms, representing St. George the victorious. The text of the Bible is ornamented with five magnificent designs by M. Soluizew, upon a gold ground.

designs by M. Soultzow, upon a gold ground. BALLOON.—Recently a circus manager named Wanger gave a fete at Agram, in Hungary, which had been announced to terminate with a balloon ascent, fireworks, etc. Just as the balloon ascended an iron pipe filled with gunpowder and various pyrotechnic ingredients exploded with terrible effect, killing three persons on the spot and inflicting such serious wounds on others that six of them died in the hospital in the course of the night. The mob would have torn Lamberger into pieces had he not been protected by the police, who had taken him into custody.

THE RECTORY OF STANHOPE.—This celebrated rectory has become vacant by the decease of the rector, the Rev. W. N. Darnell, B.D., at the age of eighty-seven. It was worth £5,000 a year, and was given to the deceased by the Bishop of Exeter in 1831 in exchange for the manor in Durham Cathedral, still held by the bishop. Under an Act passed in 1888 the rectory will now be of the value of £1,650 a year, the excess being appropriated to raising the incomes of six specified livings to £400 a year each, and of other livings in the diocese, to be selected by the Bishop of Durham.

THE BLOUNT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—No less than 200 excursionists insurance tickets were issued by the Railway Passengers Assurance Company for the train that ran off the line at Keadon, and some of the injured in the collision near Keynsham and in the disaster at Staplehurst also insured. Mr. James Dunn, who was killed, had paid only 4d. for a return journey insurance ticket, and his family become entitled to £500.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE**  
Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" took the extraordinarily powerful cast recommended to the casting. Mdlle. Titi, actress of the age, has already won character of Valentine, and on this score in delineating the intense passion and was more impressive than ever. Her womanly tenderness could be given at the same time, perfect refinement of love for Raoul, in the celebratory scene. The enthusiasm was immediately called before the curtain by Mdlle. Ilma de Muraska was no doubt cause of the opera, and Marguerite thoroughly competent representative of her facility in rapid passages, and were, as usual, perfectly evident from her last exit. A vocalist of Mdlle. has rarely been seen in this character. Mr. Jolinian was earnest, painstaking about his version of Raoul. In the M. Jolinian displayed considerable talent for his incomparable partner which was very effective. We have thus the entire and unqualified success of Rokitanaki, who sang and acted hitherto equalled only by Herr Fourné, one of magnificent quality and in which Herr Rokitanaki is nothing may be heartily congratulated on representation, laid the foundation permanent in this country. Mdlle. one of her songs, and sang them with a graceful vivacity and finished an artist of Mr. Santley's great challenge undertakes a part such as every point will be brought out talent of the vocalist invest it never before awakened to the case with Mr. Santley's De No Meru, Signor Foli made an effort and Casaboni played the Huguenot orchestral duties were performed in Signor Arditi's direction, and then the Ratanplan and the Benediction commendable steadiness for a first representation may be pronounced brilliant audience which assembled to be remembered among those of

COVENT GARDEN.—The day is singularly unfortunate this year. Madame Galetti, who made her evening, a brilliant success had for the theatre went so far as to asse length found a dangerous rival. Galetti cannot in any way be co boast of either as a singer or ac ever, which in a part less trying strongly. Madame Galetti's pr quality, more especially in the m true Italian style and method, the undeniable, and that she shows a praise is that her singing is to depriving it of that freedom and success, that she lacks impu neither high enough nor st tragic characters. In the gre set, "Ah! non tremare," in widdle, "Teli non falla, to tra mous energy and power of v ever, having neither the physia the last scene she exhibited be want of the cavatina, "Oaste diva" applause be a criterion, we must a triumphant success. She was portunity, summoned at the en new tenor, Signor Tasso, made is a loud, coarse singer of the energy, and showing some kno uproariously applauded for the d his first song. Herr Schmidt wa

**SADLER'S WELLS.**—Missment, in conjunction with Mr. A. evening, when the "Daughter of-Leave Woman" will be pro Miss Amy Sedgwick, with her gave her services for Mrs. Hom Our accomplished actress perform "The Love Chase."

ASTLEY'S.—Mr. E. T. Smith his benefit on Friday evening audience assembled in honour of performances appeared to give "Polka," exhibiting the drolleries piece, but the principal event in which Miss Lucy Rushton played Rosalind for the last time. This lady's personation seems, from those of her country original. The entire embodiment, disregard of tradition, and a sensibly result to Miss Rushton's Atlantic. Miss Rushton spoke with much meaning, and was the fall of the curtain. Of the sary to speak in detail. A. Milano, Miss Fanny Brown, and concluded the entertainments. In her celebrated character of play William, in the nautical departing for America. The under the auspices of Mr. Wm.

**MAYHELBONE**—Saturday's establishment, when "Buddy" Mr. Charles Bennett sustaining was followed by Tom Hancock several comic duties, including and "The Telegraph Girls," a riotous drama of the "Sea of Ice" later piece is placed on the mechanical effects being the most excellent. During the appearance in "King Lear," "Cave, the Infant Drummer, to sustain a character, that of Fiddler in the Wood." This will be



## The Court.

sixth court at Buckingham Palace on Saturday last, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, left twelve o'clock, and on arriving in London drove to visit the Princess of Wales. The present arrangement, it is believed, will pay a visit to the young month, and then, after a residence indoors, will proceed to Germany to inaugurate the monument at Gotha to the Prince Consort. All the royal family at that place, including all the royal family at that place, including German families will assist in the solemnity. The year her Majesty will, most probably, make Scotland. The movements of the Prince and Princess are not yet decided on, but it is believed they will be to Frogmore for a short sojourn, as we are report that the progress of the health of the Princess is satisfactory.—*Court Journal.*

## Sporting.

## HUNTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.  
Hunting is one of the most important of the year. The general that the non-professionals, or, as they call it, the "gentlemen," had at Tattersall's, a more than ordinary muster of the "div" was fully expected at Tattersall's to day. And the correctness of their speculations, for the their satellites came pouring in during the hours at last the limits of the subscription-room were in attendance, especially in such hot weather. The adjutant in the most satisfactory manner, and the ends of Epson were reproduced, and, in the end, of the perfect satisfaction of those who

1,000 to 50 agst Janitor (1); 1,000 to 40 agst to 400 agst Bertie (1); 1,000 to 45 agst Tom- to 22 agst Robinhood (1); 1,000 to 20 agst Strith- to 20 agst Bob Chambers (1).

## PRACTICAL GARDENER.

## HUNTING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

DEER.—Mulch and cover the ground about the roots of the main; put in cuttings of pansies; thin out the plants, and tie up the strongest; shade ranunculus, &c., coming into bloom to be well watered. The tulips when the foliage has thoroughly faded; shade, any place; but do not remove the offsets. The parent bulb until all are dry. While the weather is hot do not mow lawns too frequently.  
ROSES.—Continue to prepare ground for winter. Advantage of the first shower to get in brocoli, cabbage, &c. Sow carrots, plant out capsaicum, &c. apart. Water cucumbers on ridges, and mulch or litter. Keep tomatoes trained to the wall, and supplied with water; also water celery abundantly. Sow crops, and clear weeds, caterpillars, &c.  
FRUIT.—Finally thin peach and nectarine trees; con- away or stop forthright shoots of wall trees. Lay trees in pots for forcing.

PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK.—The ladies of decided upon presenting the Princess Dagmar with a sympathy at the death of the late Czarowitz. consist of a Bible bound in violet velvet. Scarcely being on the right side, however, is visible, being superb setting in repousse gold of the purest gold. At the four corners of the cover are medallions of the Evangelists, and in the centre figures after the Resurrection of the Resurrection of St. Nicholas and St. Mary kneeling. The figure representing the Resurrection is surrounded by four seraphs. Below the image angel striking the dragon with a fiery sword, which painting was the symbol of victory over death. Between the figures of the two Evangelists, is inscribed, "The Lord has risen from among the dead, having given life to those who were already dead." On the reverse of the binding is a large gold cross in arabic style, and a frame-work like wise of gold, bearing the one above being, "Death, where is thy victory?" Upon the below, "Grave, where is thy victory?" Upon the book are encased in Solovonic letters the date (Russian bath of the Grand Ducal heir, 12th April, 1865). The the upon the Bible are from the manufactures of the maker in the Bible was made in the convent of It consists of a ribbon of brocade of fine pearls; one in gold after the Byzantine taste, the other being in form of a small round cushion, upon which are em- pearls the following words:—"Thy will be done." The Bible is made of the wood of the plane tree, silver, with ornaments of the present day, also with the inscription in Solovonic letters, "To the Princess Dagmar." In the centre of the Moscow arms, representing St. George the vic- text of the Bible is ornamented with five magnificent Solovow, upon a gold ground.

AND FATAL EXPLOSION IN A BALLOON.—Recently named Lamberger gave a fête at Agram, in which had been announced to terminate with a balloon. Just as the balloon ascended an iron pipe exploded, killing three persons on the spot and serious wounds on others that six of them died in the course of the night. The mob would have torn the pieces had he not been protected by the police, and he was taken into custody.

DEATH OF STANHOPE.—This celebrated rectory has been by the decease of the rector, the Rev. W. N. Darnell, aged of eighty-seven. It was worth £5,000 a year, and the deceased by the Bishop of Exeter in 1831 in ex- the canonry in Durham Cathedral, still held by the der an Act passed in 1858 the rectory will now be of £1,650 a year, the excess being appropriated to raising of six specified livings to £400 a year each, and of in the diocese, to be selected by the Bishop of Durham.  
RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—No less than 200 ex- insurance tickets were issued by the Railway Passengers' company for the train that ran off the line at Rednal, the injured in the collision near Keynsham and in the Staplehurst also insured. Mr. James Dunn, who was paid only 4d. for a return journey insurance ticket, and become entitled to £500.

## Theatricals, Music, etc.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The first representation of Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" took place on Saturday evening, and the extraordinarily powerful cast resulted in the house being literally crammed to the ceiling. Mlle. Titiens, undoubtedly the first lyric actress of the age, has already won most enviable laurels in the character of Valentine, and on this occasion her transcendent power in delineating the intense passion and despair of Meyerbeer's heroine was more impressive than ever. No utterance of devotion and womanly tenderness could be given with greater meaning, and, at the same time, perfect refinement, than Mlle. Titiens' confession of love for Raoul, in the celebrated duet preceding the mas- sacre. The enthusiasm was immense, and the gifted vocalist was called before the curtain twice at the end of the act. Mlle. Lima de Murska was no doubt an infinite advantage to the cause of the opera, and Marguerite de Valois has never had a more thoroughly competent representative. The popular soprano's won- derful facility in rapid passages, and her invariably true intonation, were, as usual, perfectly evident, from the time she first appeared to her final exit. A vocalist of Mlle. de Murska's remarkable talent has rarely been seen in this character by the London opera-goers. M. Joulain was earnest, painstaking, and musically correct through- out his version of Raoul. In the "love duet" with Valentine, M. Joulain displayed considerable histrionic power, and acted up to his incomparable partner with a simple earnestness which was very effective. We have the pleasant duty of recording the entire and unqualified success of a new basso-profundo, Herr Rokitanaki, who sang and acted the brave old soldier, Marcel, hitherto equalled only by Herr Formes. The voice of the new comer is one of magnificent quality and extraordinary strength, besides which Herr Rokitanaki is nothing less than a perfect actor. He may be heartily congratulated on having, by means of this one representation, laid the foundation for a fame which can but be permanent in this country. Madame Trebelli was encoined in one of her songs, and sang the music of the page, Urbano, with a graceful vivacity and finish impossible to excel. When an artist of Mr. Santley's great natural gifts and matured ex- cellence undertakes a part such as De Nevers we may be sure every point will be brought out with rare force, and the talent of the vocalist invest it with an interest which it never before awakened to the same extent. Such is emphatically the case with Mr. Santley's De Nevers. Signor Bossi appeared as Meru, Signor Poli made an effective St. Bris, and Signori Filippi and Casaboni played the Huguenot soldier and De Ritz. The orchestral duties were performed in an irreproachable manner under Signor Arditi's direction, and the various choral effects, including the Rataplan and the Benediction of the poigardes, were given with commendable steadiness for a first night's performance. The entire representation may be pronounced a highly successful one, and the brilliant audience which assembled will cause last Saturday night to be remembered among those of the present season.

COVENT GARDEN.—The director of the Royal Italian Opera is singularly unfortunate this year with his new singers. From Madame Galetti, who made her debut in "Norma" on Saturday evening, a brilliant success had been anticipated, and the friends of the theatre went so far as to assert that Galetti and Titiens had at length found a dangerous rival. With these great artists Madame Galetti cannot in any way be compared, having nothing great to boast of either as a singer or actress. She has excellent notes, however, which in a part less trying than Norma may recommend her strongly. Madame Galetti's praise is that her voice is of fine quality, more especially in the middle register, that she has got the true Italian style and method, that her feeling and expression are undeniable, and that she shows a large stage experience. Her dis- praise is that her singing is too measured and precise, thereby depriving it of that freedom and ease which are the very soul of success, that she lacks impulse, and that her voice is neither high enough nor strong enough for the grand tragic characters. In the grand trio at the end of the first act, "Ah! non tremare," in which Galetti never failed, in which Mlle. Titiens never fails, to transport the audience by their tremen- dous energy and power of voice, she produced no effect what- ever, having neither the physical nor mental means to do so. In the last scene she exhibited becoming pathos, but even here her want of power was fatal to complete success. Madame Galetti sang the cavatina, "O cara diva" carefully and well. If, however, applause be a criterion, we must own that Madame Galetti achieved a triumphant success. She was cheered and recalled at every opportunity, summoned at the end, and pelted with bouquets. A new tenor, Signor Tasso, made his first appearance in Paolo. He is a loud, coarse singer of the Wachtel school, not wanting in energy, and showing some knowledge of the vocal art. He was uproariously applauded for the display of some high chest notes in his first song. Herr Schmidt was effective as Cronio.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Miss Catherine Lucette's short manage- ment, in conjunction with Mr. Morton Price, closes this (Saturday) evening, when the "Daughter of the Regiment" and the "Ticket-of-Leave Woman" will be produced for Miss Lucette's benefit. Miss Amy Sedgwick, with her usual amiable and kind disposition, gave her services for Mrs. Honner's benefit here on Tuesday last. Our accomplished actress performed her favourite character of Constance, in "The Love Chase."

ASTLEY'S.—Mr. E. T. Smith's energetic acting-manager took his benefit on Friday evening week at this theatre. A large audience assembled in honour of Shakespeare and Mr. Davis, and the performances appeared to give every satisfaction. "The Two Fools," exhibiting the drolleries of Mr. Widdowson, was the first piece, but the principal event of the evening was "As You Like It," in which Miss Lucy Haskins, late Theatre Royal Haymarket, played Rosalind for the last time before proceeding to the United States. This lady's personation of the heroine differs, in a material sense, from those of her contemporaries, and is unquestionably original. The entire embodiment of the character showed a disregard of tradition, and a self-reliant energy which will possibly result to Miss Haskins's advantage the other side of the Atlantic. Miss Haskins spoke the farewell lines to the audience with much meaning, and was heartily applauded when led on after the fall of the curtain. Of the performance generally it is unnecessary to speak in detail. A ballet divertissement, introducing M. Milano, Miss Fanny Brown, and the attractive corps of the theatre, concluded the entertainments. On Monday Miss Menken reappeared in her celebrated character of Mazappa. We hear that she will also play William, in the nautical drama of "Black-Eyed Susan," before departing for America. The English opera is still maintained here under the auspices of Mr. Wm. Harrison.

MARYLEBONE.—Saturday evening last was an extra night at this establishment, when "Belshazzor" was admirably performed. Mr. Charles Bennett sustaining the part of the Mountebank. This was followed by Tom Fancourt (the "Farmer's Son") singing several comic duets, including "What'll Miss Widdowson say?" and "The Telegraph Girls," with considerable applause. The ex- citing drama of the "Sea of Ice" concluded the performance. This latter piece is placed on the stage in the most elaborate manner, the mechanical effects being perfectly startling, while the scenery is most excellent. During the past week, Mr. Charles Hayner has appeared in "King Lear." On Wednesday next, Master Willie Cave, the Infant Drummer, takes his benefit, and for the first time sustains a character, that of Felix in the drama of "The Children in the Wood." This will be followed by a series of infant instru-

mentalists, singers, dancers, chorists, &c., which will doubtless prove highly attractive.

VICTORIA.—A new drama, entitled "The Power of Gold," was produced here with success on Monday evening last, a full notice of which we must reserve until our next. The Alabama Minstrels also commenced an engagement the same evening, and appeared in a little negro drama, entitled "Down South." These minstrels are all men of colour—some of them are swarthy blacks. Their instrumentation, dancing, and staging, as well as their acting, evoke considerable applause and abundance of laughter. The drama of "The Demon of Darkness" concluded the performance.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The usual Saturday afternoon concert and promenade took place at the Palace on Saturday, and was attended by upwards of 9,000 persons. The screens which have been erected across the transept for the Handel Festival added greatly to the distinctness with which the voices of the solo singers were heard. After the concert the whole of the great fountains were played. It is ex- pected that a greater number of excursion trains will run into Lon- don from all parts of the country on the Handel Festival days than on any previous occasion; arrangements having been made for this purpose between the directors of the Palace and the following eleven railway companies, viz., the London, Brighton, and South Coast; the South-Western; the South-Eastern; the London, Chatham, and Dover; the Great Western; the London and North Western; the Great Northern; the Midland; the Great Eastern; the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lancashire; and the North-Eastern. Trains will run from all the principal stations on these lines between thirty and 100 miles from London, at unusually low fares, to include conveyance by the Brighton line from London to the Crystal Palace and back where needed, as well as admission to the rehearsal. In concurring with the railway companies in this arrange- ment, the object of the directors of the Crystal Palace Company has been to afford to persons residing in distant parts of the country almost the same facilities for attending the festival as are available to residents in the metropolis. The rehearsal commenced at one o'clock yesterday (Friday), and was an epitome of the whole festival, comprising portions of the works to be performed on the Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of next week—viz., "Messiah," "Israel in Egypt," and a selection from Handel's most important works. The solo artists engaged to take part in the rehearsal and at the festival are Mlle. Adeline Patti, Madame Rudersdorf, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Parepa, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Weiss, Herr Schmidt, and Mr. Santley. That those who have never witnessed the effect of these great musical celebra- tions may form some idea of their extent, it may be stated that the orchestra is double the width of the dome of St. Paul's, and that at one performance of "Israel in Egypt," at a previous Handel Festival, upwards of 37,000 persons were present.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Whilst Mr. and Mrs. German Reed are successfully continuing their very agreeable musical and mimical illustrations of "A Peculiar Family," a new attraction has been added to the entertainment by their most valuable coadjutor, Mr. John Parry. This clever artist has substituted for the pleasant "Mrs. Rosedale at the Seaside" a new vehicle for his amusing powers, under the title of "Recollections, Vocal and Instrumental." These noteworthy memoranda from his musical notebook include some graphically related reminiscences of the popular and peculiar singers Mr. John Parry has encountered from time to time. The audience heartily receives these new proofs of the versatility of Mr. John Parry.

CAMBRIDGE HALL, NEWMAN-STREET.—On Monday evening next an entertainment will be given here under the title of "A Night with John Bedford Leno and his friends Claverston and Lowry." Mr. Leno has been long known as a poet of the people, and now, by means of song and recitation, his works will become more generally known. The press has already spoken favourably of this entertainment.

TESTIMONIAL TO MISS LOUISA ANGEL.—On the termination of a recent successful engagement at the Theatre Royal Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a testimonial was presented to this favourite actress, in the shape of a massive gold bracelet set in emeralds, and a valuable gold necklet, also set in emeralds, the bracelet bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Miss Louisa Angel by a few friends at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as a mark of their esteem, and in token of their sincere good wishes for her continued success. May, 1865." Miss Angel will re-appear at the Haymarket Theatre next month.

MR. LEIGH MURRAY'S BENEFIT.—The complimentary benefit to this well-known actor will take place at Drury-lane Theatre on Tuesday morning next, June 27th, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, and commence at two o'clock with a selection from "Marks and Faces," in which the members of the Adelphi com- pany will appear. Two scenes from "A Twelfth Night" will be re- presented by Mr. Buckstone and the Haymarket company. Mr. Sotherton will appear in the farce of "A Regular Fix," and a very at- tractive concert, conducted by Mr. Alfred Mellon, will be supported by Miss Louisa Pyne, Madame Sainton-Dolby, and Mr. Santley, with Herr Meyer Lutz as the pianoforte accompanist. A scene from the drama of "The Willow Copse" introduces Mr. J. L. Poole and Mrs. Alfred Mellon. Mr. F. Robinson sings, for the first time in London, the song of "Villikins and His Dinah," rendered so popular by his father; and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul will give a brief quotation from the proceedings will be an *apropos* scene from the brilliant pen of Mr. Shirley Brooks, in which the author has contrived to introduce Mrs. Leigh Murray and Mr. Leigh Murray in the most effective manner. The programme is highly attractive in itself, but the object of it is so laudable that no ad- ditional word from us is necessary to commend it to the most cordial support of the whole of the playgoing community.

MISS BATEMAN'S benefit and last appearance at the Adelphi Theatre takes place this evening (Saturday), on which occasion she will appear as Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons."

MR. BARNETT'S BENEFIT.—The Lyceum Theatre was re-opened for one night on Wednesday, with a special entertainment, for the benefit of the acting manager, Mr. H. Barnett. There was an attractive bill, and the house was well attended.

MR. BENNETT'S ANNUAL CONCERT.—The annual concert of this distinguished composer, and which is always one of the most in- teresting events of the season, took place on Wednesday last, at the St. James's Hall. The names of every vocalist and instrumentalist of note appeared in the programme. The room was crowded, and the concert gave the highest satisfaction.

A LOTTERY FOR A HUSBAND.—In the Highland parish of Aber- nethy, a young man, of good figure, character, &c., proposes, says a correspondent, to open a lottery under the following conditions:—All widows and maidens who have not attained the age of thirty- three are invited to buy of him a ticket at the price of 10s. After two tickets are sold at this figure the drawing will take place. There will be only one prize, and it will be the right of the for- tunate lady who wins it to claim the young gentleman for her hus- band, and parake with him the comforts to be derived from the £150 produced by the lottery. The investment presents higher and more lasting attractions than the prizes usually to be had in art-unions.—*Banffshire Journal.*

GENTLEMEN ONLY.—Avoid the unpleasantness caused by the loss of a brace button, by insisting upon having your trousers fitted with BUSSEY'S PATENT BUTTONS, which never come off, and are fixed at the rate of five per minute. Patentees' Depot, 482, New Oxford- street, W.C.—[Advertisement.]

## THE VALLEY OF CHAMOUNI AND THE MER DE GLACE.

At the present time of the year, when travelling on the Continent is in fashion, the engraving which we this week give on page 28 of one of the most picturesque views in Savoy will be interesting to our readers.

Chamouni is now so well known from the accounts of various travellers that little need be said of it here. It is a large and im- portant community, and in its bustle during the summer months resembles an English watering-place. With the exception of some enormous hotels erected here, Chamouni, like other Swiss and Savoy villages, retains its original appearance. The greater portion of the place was burned down in 1855. The grand white mass of Mont Blanc and its accompanying aiguilles and glaciers are very beautiful; so is the valley of Chamouni. By some writers it is said to have a desolate air about it, but with such an environment this can scarcely be the general experience. The valley stands above the level of the sea some 3,370 feet.

The village of Chamouni, or La Prieure, as it has sometimes been named, from a Benedictine convent established here about the end of the 11th century, was known at a very early period. The original Act for founding the priory, according to the authorities on the subject, bears the seal of Count Aymon and a reference to "Papa Urbano" (Pope Urban II), which fixes the date between, 1088 and 1099. This deed conferred a grant of the Vale of Cha- mouni, from the Col de Balme to the torrent of the Diosa near Servoz—about seven and a-half leagues in length by about three in breadth, including the mountain sides and slopes. We gather from this document the origin of the name Chamouni. The words *campus munius*, or fortified field, come, as seems most likely, from its mountain boundaries.

The praises of the excursions around Chamouni have been cele- brated by writers of various grades. Here is a sample:—

"Above me are the Alps,  
The palaces of nature, whose vast walls  
Have pinnacled in clouds their snowy scalps,  
And throned eternally in icy halls  
Of cold sublimity, where forms and falls  
The avalanche, the thunderbolt of snow!  
All that expands the spirit, yet appals,  
Gather around these summits, as to show  
How earth may pierce to heaven, yet leave vain man below."

In the immediate neighbourhood is the celebrated Mer de Glace, the enormous glacier which terminates in the Glacier de Bois, and the source of the Arveron, in the Valley of Chamouni. From the Montanet the Mer de Glace is seen to an extent of two leagues up the valley, towards the Mont Perles and the Aiguilles de Lechard, on either side of which a branch continues; that on the south-west forming the great glacier of Jaucu, and that on the east and north- east the glaciers of Lechard and Tallefe. The view of this enormous sea of ice is one of the most striking scenes of wonder, but its great extent, from the vast size of every object about it, is not appreciated at first. Directly across the Mer de Glace are some of the finest of those pinnacled mountains which form so striking and peculiar a feature in the Chamouni scenery.

## THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

At length all the preparations connected with the final departure of this great telegraphic expedition are completed. The Great Eastern will have in her as nearly as possible 7,000 tons of cable, or, including the iron tanks which contain it and the water in which it is sunk, about 9,000 tons in all. In addition to this she has already 7,000 tons of coal on board, and 1,500 tons more still to take in. Her total weight, including engines, will then be rather over 21,000 tons, a stupendous mass for any ship to carry, but well within the capacity of the Great Eastern, of which the measure- ment tonnage is 24,000. To avoid all chance of accident, the big ship will not approach the Irish coast nearer than twenty or twenty-five miles, and her stay off Valentia will be limited to the time occupied in making a splice with the massive shore end, which, for a length of twenty-five miles from the coast will be laid previous to her arrival. This monstrous shore end, which is the heaviest and strongest piece of cable ever made, will be despatched in a few days, and be laid from the head of a sheltered inlet near Cahirolycra out to the distance we have stated, where the end will be buoyed and watched by the ships of war till the Great Eastern herself comes up. At the bottom of the Atlantic it is need- less to say that no volcanic disturbances are apprehended. Along the route on which the cable is to be laid the depths vary from 1,500 to about 2,500 fathoms. The dangerous part of this course has hitherto been supposed to be the sudden dip or bank which occurs about 100 miles off the west coast of Ireland, and where the water was supposed to deepen in the course of a few miles from about 300 fathoms to nearly 2,000. Such a rapid descent has naturally been regarded with alarm by telegraphic engineers, and this alarm has led to a most careful sounding survey of the whole of the supposed bank by Captain Day- man, acting under the instructions of the Admiralty. The result of this sho is that the supposed precipitous bank, or submarine cliff, is a gradual slope of nearly sixty miles. Over this long slope the difference between its greatest height and greatest depth is only 8,760 ft., so that the average incline is, in round numbers, about 145 ft. per mile. A good gradient on a railway is now generally considered to be 1 in 100 ft., or about fifty-three in a mile, so that the incline on this supposed bank is only about three times that of an ordinary railway.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER IN BIRMINGHAM.—At the Public Office, before Mr. T. C. S. Kynnersley, Mr. E. Powell made an application to the bench, under the following circum- stances:—Mr. Powell stated that he had to make an application for a warrant for the apprehension of Henry Crockett, a milkman, who resided at No 32, Digby-street, for attempting to murder a young woman named Ann Mould, who resided at No. 57, Francis-street. It appeared from an affidavit made by the young woman Mould, that the man Crockett had for a long period paid his addresses to her. The intimacy had resulted in her becoming pregnant. Within the last five weeks Crockett had desired her on several occasions to destroy herself. On the 5th of June last Crockett told her she must take some poison and destroy herself. He would buy her some poison, and he must get rid of her, because of his friends. On the 7th inst. she spoke to Crockett, and at his request she met him on the following evening at nine o'clock, for the purpose of talking affairs over with him. She remained with him until about eleven o'clock the same night, when he requested her several times to take some laudanum, and said he must rid himself of her because he had friends. He must put an end to the affair, and she should never swear the child upon him. He then requested her to drink that night the contents of a bottle which he handed to her. She kept the bottle until the following day, and was about drinking the contents, when a neighbour, who was in the house, prevented her doing so, and took the bottle from her. As the neighbour thought the bottle contained poison, she communicated with Police-constable Bishop. The bottle was afterwards handed to Mr. Alfred S. Hill, the borough analyst, who found that it contained laudanum, one sixth portion of which would occasion the death of the person taking it. The bottle also contained some sugar and other matter, which Dr. Hill stated he would further analyze. Mr. Kynnersley, after perusing the affidavits, granted a warrant for the apprehension of Henry Crockett, on a charge of attempting to kill the complainant, Ann Mould. The defendant was apprehended yesterday.—*Birmingham Gazette.*





WALTER G. MASDA





FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—THE FINAL CHARGE. (See page 19.)



## BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

In the Ball Court, on Monday, was tried a case Brown v. Head, being an action for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant denied that he made the promise.

Mr. Denman, Q.C., and Mr. H. F. Lewis were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Montagu Williams was counsel for the defendant.

The plaintiff is a working tailor, about thirty-eight years of age, and the defendant is a confectioner about forty years of age, and at the time of the alleged promise was a widower with four children. The plaintiff resides in Queen-street, Long-acre, and the defendant carries on his business at the corner of Little St. Andrew's-street, Seven Dials. The parties had been acquainted with each other for some years, and during defendant's wife's illness, which lasted from December, 1853, till March, 1854, when she died, the plaintiff visited her and attended her in her illness. Plaintiff occasionally attended to the defendant's children after his wife's death, and two months after that event defendant began to intimate to the plaintiff that he thought it was desirable that a matrimonial engagement should take place between them. That was communicated to the plaintiff's married sister, and the result was that the marriage was fixed to take place in the following January, ten months after defendant's wife's death, that being the anniversary of his first marriage, and he alleged as a reason for its taking place on that day, because his first marriage had been a happy one. In December he said he thought January would be too early, and put it off till the following March. As the time drew nigh the plaintiff heard something which led her to imagine that the defendant would not fulfil his promise, and accordingly on the 13th March Mrs. Brown, plaintiff's sister-in-law, called on him and snook hands with him in the shop, but she had no opportunity of speaking to him. She then left, and she and the plaintiff watched until he came out of the shop. They then went to him and spoke to him. He requested them not to make a disturbance in the street, and at his request they went to a public-house and talked the matter over, when they learnt from him that he did not intend to fulfil his promise. Defendant was married on the 21st March last, and on the 22nd Messrs. Lewis and Lewis wrote to him, asking for compensation, but no notice had been taken of it.

Mrs. White, plaintiff's sister, said it was the wish of defendant's deceased wife that he should marry the plaintiff, as she thought the plaintiff would make a good mother to her children. She corroborated the above facts as to the promise of marriage, and the day and church where it should take place. In a conversation with the defendant witness expressed a hope that if he married her sister she would have no children, because two families seldom agreed together. He replied that he hoped she would have two, for then, with the other four, it would make half-a-dozen (laughter), and plaintiff would know how how to be a better mother to his first children.

In cross-examination she said her sister was not paid as a charwoman when she attended on Mrs. Head. She had lived with the defendant as his servant. Her (Mrs. White's) husband was present at the above conversation, and at its conclusion they all went and had a drop of gin. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Eleanor Mary Brown, the plaintiff's sister-in-law, gave corroborative evidence as to the promise of marriage. Hearing that the defendant was about to break off the match, she called on him afterwards, with the plaintiff, and waited for him in the street, and at his request they went to a public-house in Cranborne-street, Leicester-square. He there told them that he could not marry the plaintiff, and expressed a wish that she might meet with so good a husband as he hoped she should meet with a wife. Witness told him that sort of thing would not suit (laughter), and advised him to withdraw from his second engagement before it was too late. He said he could not. He could not tell her why, but he had not made his own wedding. He said he knew he was a rogue (laughter), and that he had acted as one towards the plaintiff.

Mr. Denman: Were you present at his second marriage?

Witness: No.

Mr. Denman: I thought you went to see him turned off. (Laughter.)

In cross-examination, witness said she took a friendly glass with the defendant at the public-house in Cranborne-street, as no doubt the learned counsel for the defendant would with a friend sometimes (laughter). They did not drink seven or eight glasses of brandy and water between them. She had no doubt the plaintiff put in a word as well as herself in the conversation. Plaintiff did not put her hand into the defendant's pocket and take out 5s. Defendant was not a little intoxicated. Her sister was crying at the time they were in the public-house. They only had two three-penny worth of hot brandy and water.

The certificate of the second marriage was put in.

The defendant called no witnesses.

Mr. Denman replied, notwithstanding on the line of cross-examination that had been suggested with regard to the plaintiff's conduct in the public-house.

Mr. Montagu Williams addressed the jury in mitigation of damages, and observed that his cross-examination relative to what took place in the public-house was merely with a view to show the parties were on friendly terms at the time.

The jury ultimately returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £40.

**MISTAKEN IDENTITY.**—The man who so cleverly obtained £600 worth of money-orders at the Nether Storey Post-office, near Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, is still at large, although the police and the postal authorities are using every means to capture him. This week they thought they had their man safe; for the detective officer of the metropolis had been watching a gentleman in London who bears a striking resemblance to the person wanted, in the hopes of apprehending him when they had made sure of their case. On Tuesday morning the gentleman under surveillance escaped the notice of the police for a time, but in the course of the same morning Mr. Montgomery, the Newcastle postmaster, received a telegram from headquarters that the gentleman suspected had booked by the express train to Edinburgh, which arrived at Newcastle at 3.55 p.m. The telegram gave a full description of the passenger, and the message was at once placed in the hands of Mr. Sabbage, the chief constable. Mr. Sabbage then, accompanied by Detective Fawcett, and acting upon the telegram of Mr. Montgomery's instructions, proceeded to the central station to await the arrival of the train, and when the passengers alighted the gentleman described was observed, and was immediately apprehended. He was taken to the Manx Police-station, and his luggage was also removed, and both were detained until Wednesday at noon, when from inquiries which were instituted, it was found that he was not the person wanted. His name is Young, and it turns out that he is a farmer from one of the African colonies, whence he arrived in London last week. Mr. Young, naturally aggrieved by his treatment, has placed the matter in the hands of a solicitor, and it is therefore probable that legal proceedings will be taken for the unjust detention. —*Newcastle Chronicle.*

**ADVENTURES OF A FIVE-POUND NOTE.**—On Saturday a man named Newman was charged before the Liverpool magistrates with having stolen half of a 5s. note. It appeared that he had produced the half-note to a publican named Robinson, and induced him to advance 2s. 4d. upon it, telling him that he should have the other half from Jersey in a week. It was shown, however, that the half note had in February last been sent in a letter through the post, but had not arrived at its destination. Prisoner said he got it from a man named Griffith, who told him he had it from a man named Johnson, his stepfather, who had found it in the street. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

## TRIAL FOR BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

In the Court of Common Pleas has been tried a case, Davis v. Barnard, being an action to recover damages for a breach of promise of marriage, and the defendant pleaded that he had been exonerated and discharged from his promise, and also the Statute of Limitations.

Mr. H. T. Cole and Mr. Palmer appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., and Mr. Hake for the defendant.

Mr. Cole, in opening the case, said that the parties to this suit were in humble circumstances, the plaintiff being a domestic servant in the employment of Mr. Crowder, a brother of the late judge of this court, and the defendant had been a butler, but had now retired from service, and had taken a respectable lodging-house in Brighton. The plaintiff was thirty-four years of age, and the defendant was thirty-six or thirty-seven. The engagement commenced as far back as 1848, and continued for upwards of twelve years; and though it was broken off in 1854, it was in 1855 again renewed, and was continued as before; so that the attempt of the defendant to get rid of his promise would no doubt utterly fail. The learned counsel read a number of love letters, which were of the ordinary kind between parties in their station of life. In 1850 the defendant wrote:—"My dear Sarah, I hope and trust you have as much pleasure in receiving this as I have in writing these few lines. Wishing you every blessing this world can afford, I am yours ever faithfully, WM. BARNARD."

"Whatever lot henceforth be mine,  
This heart is fondly ever thine."

On July 5 in the same year the defendant wrote:—"My cruel destiny bids me roam far from my own friends; you must keep up your spirits; and do not think, though I am far from you, that I shall ever forget you. Your ever constant, WM. BARNARD." In 1854 there seemed to have been some little interruption of the courtship, for the defendant wrote, referring to the "base and unmanly conduct that you have experienced from me," and thanking her ten thousand times for her kindness to him. In April, 1855, the defendant again seemed desirous of breaking off the match. He said, "My dear Sarah, out of the love I bear you, what was proposed when I saw you must be forgot. How could I dare to bring you to poverty and ruin, than which nothing else seems before me? But whatever my lot, wherever I go, dear to me will you be."

Again he wrote, saying that the correspondence must cease, and added, "I trust you will take a right view of the case, for I can assure you honestly no selfish motive influences me, which time will prove. I remain, your miserable Wm."

In May, 1858, however, the defendant again wrote, asking the plaintiff to meet him on Sunday, and signed himself as "ever faithfully yours." In June following there was another letter, "I thank you for your kind hint with regard to camomile tea, but I am glad to say that I have found an appetite without a stimulant." There was another letter, dated September 8, 1858; but he would not read that, for he found that it was not one that he wanted.

Mr. Hawkins: Oh, yes, read it.

Mr. Cole must decline to do so, but if his friend thought there was anything in it which released the defendant from his engagement, he might himself lay it before the jury. In 1859, when the defendant was in the service of Mr. Coningham, at Brighton, the defendant wrote to the plaintiff, wishing for an appointment to meet him for a trip by railway on Sunday, and adding what was very suspicious—"If you do not come burn the letter." After this the correspondence continued, and in October, 1860, the defendant wrote:—"My dear friend, I have not forgotten my promise that perhaps I indifferently made of writing to you. You must think me a head-hearty, callous piece of humanity. After all your kindness to me it will be never forgotten, whatever may be my destiny. The state of my health must be my excuse, and the uncertainty of my movements deter me from writing."

Mr. Hawkins: Read on—"from attiling any one thing."

Mr. Cole: But what was the one thing that a young woman thought about under the circumstances—why marriage of course. (A laugh.) The defendant continued: "For after years of faithful servitude I am a great deal behind me of you, for which I thank you both. With regard to my portrait, which I have not been able to have one taken yet, I shall be happy to let you have one if you will accept it in the spirit of friendship. I remain, yours faithfully, WM. BARNARD. I have it in contemplation, if the war continues in Italy, and I get better, to join Garibaldi's volunteers in the spring which several members of my company intend doing." This letter closed the correspondence, and the learned counsel added that he had no doubt that the promise of marriage was continued down to that time; and there was no doubt that it had been broken, because the defendant last year married another woman.

Some evidence was given to show that the parties were on intimate terms in 1858-9, and that the defendant was keeping a lodging-house in Brighton, for which he paid a rent of £200 a year.

Mr. Hawkins then addressed the jury and read some extracts from letters which he contended clearly showed that the match had been broken off in 1858, and he added that the defendant had only gone to see the plaintiff on one subsequent occasion, when she asked for an interview. From 1860 the defendant never heard anything from the plaintiff.

"She never told her love,  
But concealment like a worm I the bud  
Peed on her damask cheek."

She never told it until she got to the attorney's office; and she then told her love; there was no concealment then. (A laugh.) The defendant had never thought of this young woman claiming him, there had been more than four years' abandonment, he thought he was his own property, and he married in 1864. On the 29th March 1865, the attorney wrote, reminding him of his "breach of promise of marriage, which Miss Davis had hoped would have been consummated some time ago," and he added, "These hopes have been sadly interfered with by reason of your having entered into the marriage state with another lady. (Laughter.) It now remains for you to compensate Miss Davis to the best of your power." This language, said the learned counsel, reminded him of that of her Majesty's judges on certain solemn occasions:—"It now remains for me to pass upon you the sentence of the law." (Loud laughter.) The letter went on, "Although no money payment will be commensurate with her loss of peace of mind and bodily health." The measure with her loss of peace of mind and bodily health." The writer ought surely to have put in a parenthesis, such as they sometimes saw in the newspapers, "(Here the attorney sobbed.)" (Loud laughter.) He (Mr. Hawkins) trusted that the jury would be satisfied that the promise of marriage had been broken off in September, 1858, and never renewed.

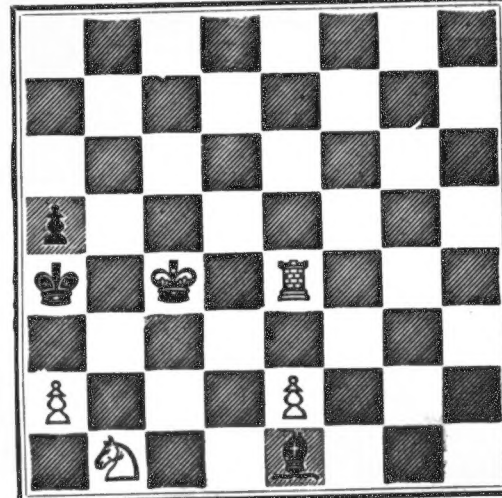
Some evidence was given to show that the match had been broken off in 1858, and that on two occasions since then, when the plaintiff had been in the house of the defendant's mother, she had expressed her disinclination to see him.

Mr. Justice Byles referred in detail to the letter of September 8th, 1858, in which the defendant stated the pain it caused him "to break off every tie," and said that the jury must judge, but to his mind there was no doubt that the engagement was then entirely broken off. If the jury were of this opinion they would then consider all the circumstances, and say whether there was anything to show that the engagement had been renewed. There was certainly no promise in writing, and no express promise verbally, but the jury must consider whether they, from the circumstances, inferred a promise.

The jury, after ten minutes consideration, found a verdict for the defendant.

## Chess.

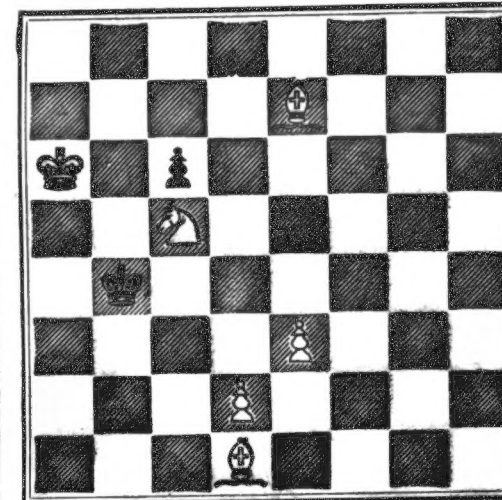
PROBLEM No. 272.—By Mr. J. CARR.  
Black.



White.

White to move, and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 273.—By S. J.  
Black.



White.

White to move, and mate in four moves.

Game played between Mr. G. B. Fraser and Herr Schlichtke (members of the Dundee club), the former player giving the odds of Q Kt.

[Remove White's Q Kt from the board.]

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. G. B. Fraser.   | Herr Schlichtke.      |
| White.              | Black.                |
| 1. P to K 4         | 1. P to K 4           |
| 2. K Kt to B 3      | 2. Q Kt to B 3        |
| 3. P to Q 4         | 3. P takes P          |
| 4. B to Q 4         | 4. B to Q 4           |
| 5. Kt to K Kt 5     | 5. K Kt to R 3        |
| 6. Q to K R 5       | 6. Q to K 2           |
| 7. Castles          | 7. K Kt to K 4        |
| 8. B to Q Kt 3      | 8. P to Q 8           |
| 9. P to K R 3       | 9. Q to K R 3         |
| 10. P to K B 4 (ch) | 10. P to Q 6 (dis ch) |
| 11. K to B square   | 11. Castles (ch)      |
| 12. B to Q 2 (ch)   | 12. Kt to Q B 3       |
| 13. P to K B 6      | 13. P takes Q R P     |
| 14. P to K 6 (ch)   | 14. P takes P (best)  |
| 15. Kt to K 4       | 15. Q to Q square     |
| 16. B takes K Kt    | 16. K to R square     |
| 17. B takes P (ch)  |                       |

Black resigns.

(a) White has thus early in the game obtained a decided advantage in position.  
(b) We should have been induced to have played B to Q 2, with the intention of Castling on Q's side, should a favourable opportunity offer itself.  
(c) Of course the Kt cannot be captured.  
(d) White forces the game very cleverly.

[Forwarded (with notes) by Mr. Bainger.]

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 255.

- |                                   |                   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| White.                            | Black.            |
| 1. Kt to K R 4                    | 1. B takes R (ch) |
| 2. K takes B, and mates next move |                   |

(a) If 1. K to B 6, White plays Q to B 2, and mates next move. Black has other defences, but none to delay the mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 264.

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| White.              | Black.              |
| 1. P to K Kt 4 (ch) | 1. K to B 5 (best)  |
| 2. Kt to K B 5 (ch) | 2. B takes K (best) |
| 3. B takes B        | 3. Any move         |
| 4. R or B mates     |                     |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 265.

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| White.                   | Black.              |
| 1. Q to Q B 8 (ch)       | 1. K to R 2         |
| 2. Q to Q Kt 5 (ch)      | 2. K to R 3         |
| 3. B to K 6 (ch)         | 3. K to R 4         |
| 4. Q to Kt 6 (ch)        | 4. K to R 5         |
| 5. Kt to Q B 5 (ch)      | 5. K takes Kt       |
| 6. B takes P (ch)        | 6. K takes R        |
| 7. Q to Kt 4 (ch)        | 7. K takes Kt       |
| 8. Q to Kt 3 (ch)        | 8. K to R 8         |
| 9. Q to Q Kt square (ch) | 9. Q takes Q (mate) |

If, at the 9th move, White play his Q to Q R 8 (ch), Black King must capture her, and then White is stalemated.

## Law and Police.

## POLICE COURTS.

## MANSLION HOUSE.

**ALLIANCE ROBERT OF JAWELLERY.**—A well-dressed young man, named Robert of Jawellery, was charged before the Lord Mayor's Court on Friday afternoon with the prisoner charged the robbery. On Friday afternoon week the prisoner charged the robbery. A tray quite full of fancy rings was shown her, and she approved the ring, the price of which was 50s., and she said with two others of the value of 25s. and 30s. respectively. She said her sister would call in an hour and choose one. She requested to see some plain guard rings, and the shopman from a window, leaving the tray of fancy rings on the counter to do so. He then raised one of the three fancy rings she had to put aside. The prisoner selected a guard ring, which she placed with the three others until her sister called, and she asked to speak privately to the shopman, but he declined to do so. She had not given her name nor that of her sister, and entire stranger to the shopman. He followed her out and upon which she put her hand into her dress pocket. He saw in the pocket and took her back to the shop, where she dropped the ring on the counter from the hand which he still held. She then said she was a respectable woman, and at the police allowed to go. She was taken into custody, and at the police asked to speak privately to the shopman, but he declined to do so. She had not given her name nor that of her sister, and entire stranger to the shopman. He followed her out and upon which she put her hand into her dress pocket. He saw in the pocket and took her back to the shop, where she dropped the ring on the counter from the hand which he still held. She then said she was a respectable woman, and at the police allowed to go. She was taken into custody, and at the police asked to speak privately to the shopman, but he declined to do so. She had not given her name nor that of her sister, and entire stranger to the shopman. 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THE VALLEY OF CHAMOUNI AND THE MER DE GLACE. (See page 23.)



## Literature.

A THWARTED  
A TALE OF THE AMERICAN WEST.

"Oh, sir! Is there truly no other way?"  
"I tell you, no, there isn't; and a pretty  
at this time of day, and of me, who am t  
of dollars on a whim of Hiram's. Hanged  
there was the ghost of a chance of getting  
in a low voice; then, aloud, "You might  
pay a debt so easily, and then just go  
luxuries, as if Charles Oreginton had never  
"So easily!"

There was despair in the tones and  
raised to his, but the old man's heart v  
sought like this.

"Easily!" he mocked. "Why, yes. I  
think so. Hiram is not a man to be desp  
in love to take a couple of helpless brats  
all three poor as poverty itself, and deep  
reason why you should complain. Anybo  
husband and splendid home, or the poorh  
think twice before you take your child  
like it yourself well enough."

"God help me!" the poor young widow  
man strode away. "Has it come to thi  
thing for Charley's children? What wou  
prove, if looking down on me to-day?  
why did you leave me to this fate?"

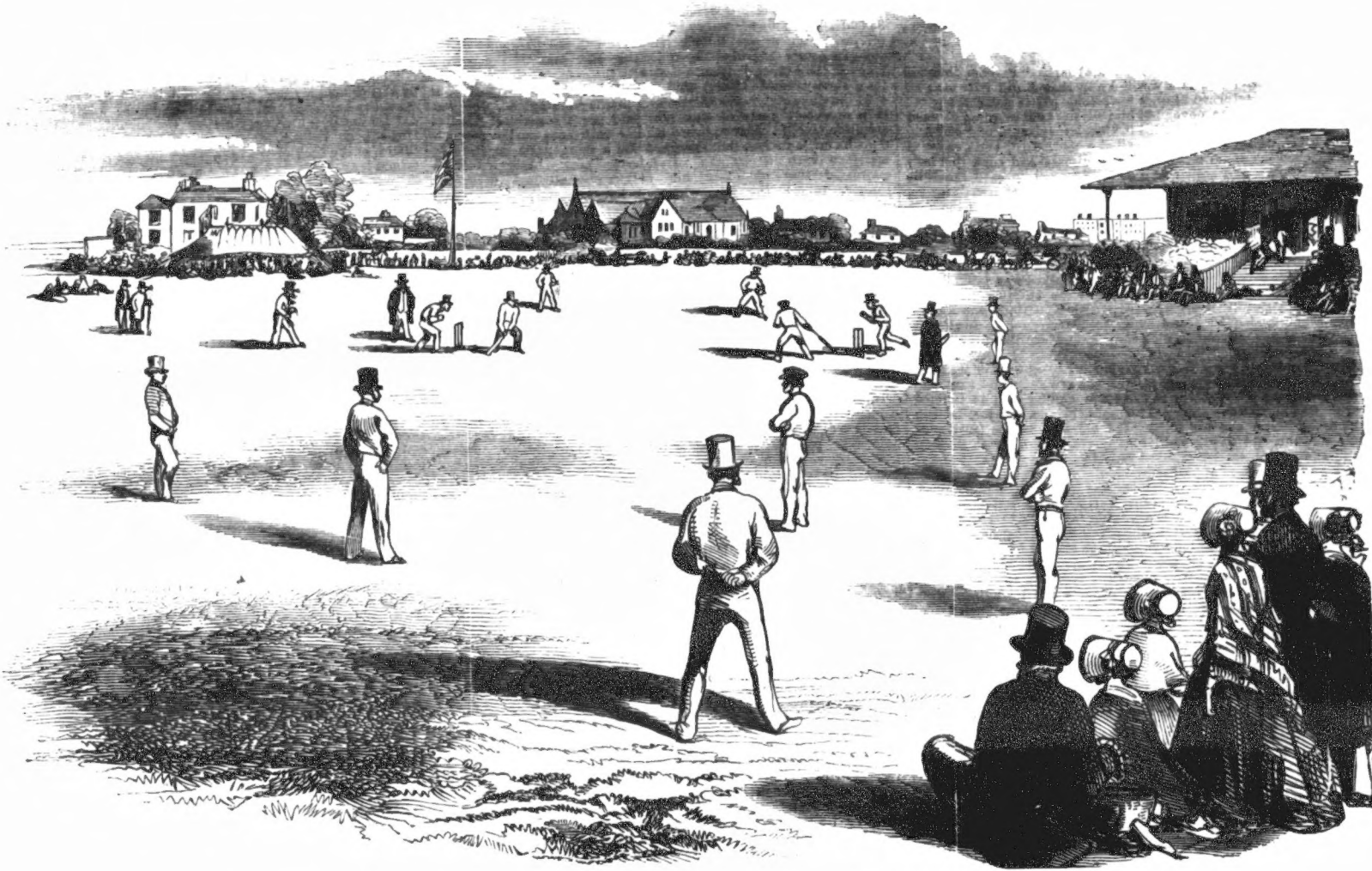
Truly there seemed to be no help for h  
taught no useful thing, and now too feeli  
put such knowledge to use had she posses  
prived of her sole protector, and with tw  
ing to her about to be driven from her ho  
marriage with Hiram Ellis, son of the m  
just after the overwhelming tidings of Ch  
had claimed to hold control over the e  
she had never till then dreamed was oth  
her children's.

Friendless, grief-stricken, feeble in mi  
dispute this claim. Her lawyer reported  
tiated by the papers produced, and thou  
wondering why and how Charley Oregi  
entirely at the mercy of the miserly old  
especially, in private, that he should ha  
family ignorant of the claim, and liable  
dispossessed by it in the event of his deat  
nor prevent its enforcement.

Charles Oreginton had been an orphan  
wife was the adopted child of a city mer  
life, but who finally died intestate. Hi  
once repudiated one whom they had al  
an intruder, and she would have been v  
had not appeared in the person of Ch  
long loved her, and when he brought h  
his wife, she repaid him by pouring out  
—gratitude that would have been a  
greater sacrifice than he had made in th  
pines.

This happiness had been unbroken du  
of their married life, until, soon after  
Charley had felt it his duty to enter the  
"We who are rich," he said to Cora,





THE GRAND MATCH AT LORD'S GROUND.—NORTH v. SOUTH. (See page 30.)

## Literature.

## A THWARTED PLOT.

## A TALE OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

"Oh, sir! Is there truly no other way?"

"I tell you, no, there isn't; and a pretty question for you to ask, at this time of day, and of me, who am throwing away thousands of dollars on a whim of Hiram's. Hanged if I would, though, if there was the ghost of a chance of getting the money," he added, in a low voice; then, aloud, "You might think yourself well off to pay a debt so easily, and then just go on all the same in your luxuries, as if Charles Orelighten had never owed a dollar."

"So easily!"

There was despair in the tones and in the anguished face raised to his, but the old man's heart was not made to melt at sight like this.

"Easily!" he mocked. "Why, yes. I fancy most women would think so. Hiram is not a man to be despised. And if he's enough in love to take a couple of helpless brats along with his wife, and all three poor as poverty itself, and deep in debt, I don't see any reason why you should complain. Anyhow, your choice is a fine husband and splendid home, or the poorhouse; and I advise you to think twice before you take your children there, though you may like it yourself well enough."

"God help me!" the poor young widow moaned, as the stern old man strode away. "Has it come to this at last? Can I do this thing for Charles's children? What would he say, would he approve, if looking down on me to-day? Oh, Charley, Charley! why did you leave me to this fate?"

Truly there seemed to be no help for her. Bred in luxury, and taught no useful thing, and now too feeble, in her broken health, to put such knowledge to use had she possessed it, she saw herself deprived of her sole protector, and with two helpless little ones clinging to her about to be driven from her home. The alternative was marriage with Hiram Ellis, son of the man who, six months since, just after the overwhelming tidings of Charles's death had arrived, had claimed to hold control over the estate and property which she had never till then dreamed was other than absolutely hers and her children's.

Friendless, grief-stricken, feeble in mind and body, she could not dispute this claim. Her lawyer reported that it was fully substantiated by the papers produced, and though he united with her in wondering why and how Charles Orelighten had placed himself so entirely at the mercy of the miserly old money-lender, wondered especially, in private, that he should have gone away leaving his family ignorant of the claim, and liable to be, as they were now, distressed by it in the event of his death, he could not disprove it, nor prevent his enforcement.

Charles Orelighten had been an orphan from an early age. His wife was the adopted child of a city merchant, reputed rich all his life, but who finally died intestate. His own family had then at once repudiated one whom they had always jealously regarded as an intruder, and she would have been very helpless if a protector had not appeared in the person of Charles Orelighten. He had long loved her, and when he brought her to his beautiful home as his wife, she repaid him by pouring out upon him a fullness of love—gratitude that would have been a compensation for a much greater sacrifice than he had made in thus securing his own happiness.

This happiness had been unbroken during the five or six years of their married life, until, soon after the opening of the war, Charley had felt it his duty to enter the service of his country.

"We who are rich," he said to Cora, "have surely no right to

urge others less endowed with this world's goods to sacrifice their personal interests and lay their lives upon the altar of their country, while we remain idly at home, in the enjoyment of the luxuries which are secured to us by their hardships, and perhaps by their lives. It is right for me to go, and you must not grieve me, Cora. It is for you to be brave, as well as for me."

Making every arrangement for her comfort during his absence, and even leaving written directions for the management of her affairs in the case of his death, he yet, strangely enough, as it seemed, made no allusion to this claim of the money-lender Ellis, which now threatened to swallow up his entire estate, and leave Cora and her children beggars. This was the one ugly point in the money-lender's case; but he got past it, in his interview with Cora's lawyer, by saying that Charles Orelighten had borrowed the money to advance some speculations which had failed, and he had therefore been unable to meet the payments. Being dead, Mr. Ellis, his creditor, had no recourse except to take possession of the property, which had been the original security for the sums advanced.

There was an outside appearance of fairness, and there was no disputing the legal claim. Cora and her children were preparing to leave their home, entirely ignorant of the world's ways, and without shelter save such as might be offered by charity. The lawyer had hinted at a pension, but Cora shrank from making application for what must seem like blood-money, and besides the time had not yet arrived when her claim could be heard. There seemed no resource for the widow and orphans, when suddenly Mr. Hiram Ellis made his appearance upon the scene.

Cora had never met this young gentleman except when he had called to solicit an interview upon his father's business on two or three occasions.

What was her surprise, then, when approached by this man with an offer of marriage—she, whose heart seemed buried in that unknown grave where her young husband lay, who felt herself no less his wife than before the bond had become merely a spiritual one.

The agony of tears and reproaches with which her dawning consciousness of the meaning of Mr. Hiram's proposal was followed greatly astonished and disconcerted that gentleman. That any lady should weep, except for joy, on learning that such an honour as that of an alliance with him was intended her, was something quite beyond his comprehension, and when that honour was accompanied by the proposition to settle upon her the elegant mansion and fine estate that had belonged to Charles Orelighten, it was indeed quite past belief that proper appreciation and grateful acceptance should not follow.

But Cora did make him understand at last that his proposals were not only unwelcome, but regarded by her as positively insulting. Never had his self-love received such a wound. He left the house with indignation and disappointment warring in his breast.

But he was not ready to relinquish the coveted prize quite so easily. He had determined that Cora should be his wife, and had indeed displayed an unwonted generosity. It was much for a man who had undergone his training, and to whom money had hitherto been the chief good of life, to be willing to make such settlements upon a wife as he proposed, and, besides, to encumber himself, without reservation, with the children of a former husband.

He possessed, however, the idea too common among persons not endowed with delicate perceptions, or refined ideas, that death dissolves the marriage bond, and that widows are never averse to matrimonial proposals. It is not denied that there may be much cause for such belief; but there are women whose hearts' widowhood is perpetual, and to whom the mention of a second marriage is a wrong that nothing can palliate or excuse. Cora was one of these.

When Hiram knew that he had signally failed in his efforts, he

sought his father to pour out to him the story of his ill success. It was with difficulty that the old miser had been brought to yield to his son's wishes in respect to the property. The proposal of settling the property upon Cora had been stoutly resisted, and only acceded to when Hiram promised that her children should be expressly excluded from the inheritance. As, in that case, the property would in fact, if not in name, remain in Hiram's possession, he finally gave his consent.

It was now equally difficult to convince him that Cora had spurned the offer, which seemed to him must be tempting to any woman.

"I guess you're mistaken, Hiram," he reiterated. "The woman ain't a fool, and she must see the advantage on't. To keep her home, and have the privilege of bringing up her children in it, ain't an offer that any but an idiot would say no to. I guess you're mistaken, or else you did not calculate enough on the skittishness and contrariness of women. Why, my wife, your mother that was, kept a-saying 'no' till I really believed she meant it, and was a-going to give up. But when her father found it out, I tell you the old man was mad, and he just let her know that he wasn't a-going to stand no such nonsense. And then she give in, as wild as a kitten when you smooth her fur the right way. I never heard as a kitten from her from that day till the day she died, just a bit of nonsense from her from that day till the day she died, just two years after."

Hiram received this bit of history with a grim smile. He did not think his father's manners nor his home liable to cultivate nonsense in any one who felt the rigours of them. And he had always indulged a suspicion that his poor young mother had faded and withered away in the gloomy atmosphere in which his own youth had been passed.

The result of the conference with his father was, that the old man undertook to bring Cora to reason. He felt sure of success. "She was cute enough to understand her own interest when she married young Orelighten rather than go to the poor-house, when the folks down to York cast her off; and here's my Hiram, a thousand times likelier and handsomer than that pale-faced fellow, and will be richer too, and tain't no ways likely she's going to let him slip."

Thus he argued, but was surprised to find his premises false, when, after a half-hour's distressful interview with the young widow, he left the door baffled.

He hardly knew what to counsel, but finally advocated a cessation of hostilities.

"Give her time to think on't," he said. "I expect she's just took by surprise. Wait a little and she's sure to come round," and his advice was literally carried out by the anxious Hiram, determined, now, not to lose his prize.

A whole month's respite was gained. Cora was too ill in mind and body to profit by it, however. But she forgot Hiram and his suit, deeming his answer final, and absorbed in her grief. She was not a heroine, with strength for any emergency and courage for any fate; but simply a weak, yielding woman, without a bit of practical talent, and utterly unskilled in any art by which she could have provided for herself and children, even if she had not been so feeble. She was simply glad of the respite, and waited, terror-stricken, for the turning of the next page in her destiny.

The month was over, and then the blow fell—two blows, in truth, simultaneously.

She awoke one morning to find little Charley dangerously ill, and while she was hanging over him in an intensity of anguish and despair, a note arrived from Mr. Ellis, stating, in brief but unmistakable words, that she must leave her home within a week, or consent, within the same time, to become the wife of Hiram. Later in the day he called and repeated this ultimatum. In vain she urged the illness of her child. He was inexorable—either she remained in the house as the wife of his son, or vacated it in a week.







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